# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,448.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For year in advance ,delivered in Town | Rs. 52 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ten lines and under | |
| First Insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second Ditto | ,, 2 8 |
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| Fourth and succeeding insertions | ,, 0 2½ As. |

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line. |
| Second Ditto | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ ,, ,, |

In the Native Language, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on the 1st February 1870, at noon.

| | Feb. 1870 | | Feb. 1870 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 1 | Leave Galle | 9 |
| ,, Cowrie | 3 | ,, Negapatam | 11 |
| ,, Mangalore | 4 | ,, Madras | 14 |
| ,, Cannanore | 5 | ,, Coconada | 16 |
| ,, Calicut | 7 | ,, Visagapatam | 17 |
| ,, Beypore | 8 | ,, Bimlipatam | 21 |
| ,, Cochin | 6 | ,, Gopalpore | 18 |
| ,, Tuticorin | 11 | ,, Point Pedro | 20 |
| Colombo | 8 | Arrive Calcutta | 29 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed the journey by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

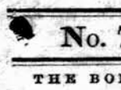
(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



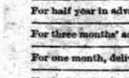
The British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Coutts, will be despatched on the 31st January 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.



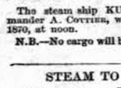
The well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unjunwell, | Malwan, |
| Butnagherry, | Vingorla, |
| Joytapoor, | Goa, Panjim. |

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

### STEAM TO EUROPE.

(Bombay to Liverpool via Suez Canal.)



SHIPPERS are requested to SEND OFF their CARGO without delay, as the Steamer will leave without fail on the 31st inst. This vessel has still a limited space to let, and will take Cargo for Havre as well as Liverpool.

Particulars can be learnt on application to

GRAY, LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents Merchants' Trading Company, Limited.

24th January 1870.

### STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

| Fares from Bombay to | Rewas. | Dhurumtar. | Butcherswala Island and Oorun. | Oolwa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| First Class | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| Second Class | 0 12 | 1 0 | 0 8 | 1 0 |
| Third Class | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 8 |

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 10 A.M., to UTCH MANDVEE, calling at Diu, Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Dwarka. For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 24th January 1870.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

| Down Steamers. | | Up Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | ....Saturday. | Leave Cochin | ....Friday. |
| ,, Bathnaghurry | ....Sunday. | ,, Beypore | ....Saturday. |
| ,, Malwan | ,, | ,, Calicut | ,, |
| ,, Vingorla | ,, | ,, Tellicherry | ,, |
| ,, Goa | ....Monday. | ,, Cannanore | ,, |
| ,, Carwar | ,, | ,, Mangalore | ....Sunday. |
| ,, Compta | ,, | ,, Honore | ....Monday. |
| ,, Mangalore | ....Tuesday. | ,, Carwar | ,, |
| ,, Cannanore | ....Wednesday. | ,, Goa | ....Tuesday. |
| ,, Tellicherry | ,, | ,, Vingorla | ,, |
| ,, Calicut | ,, | ,, Malwan | ,, |
| ,, Beypore | ,, | ,, Butnaghurry | ....Wednesday |
| Arrive Cochin | ....Thursday. | Arrive Bombay | ....Thursday. |

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 24th January, 1870.

### FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine iron steamer STIRLING, 762 tons net register, Alex. Blair, Commander, WILL SAIL on or about the 12TH FEBRUARY.

The draught of this Vessel, when fully laden, is under 16 feet, and she has already made the passage from the Downs, with a Cargo of dead-weight, in 32 days, having come through the Canal without grounding in 14 hours. The Stirling will be followed by the s. s. Leith, 957 tons register.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1870.

### NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payableat Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £ 25 | £ 15 |
| ,, Suez | £ 40 | £ 22-10 |
| ,, Port Said | £ 42 | £ 24 |
| ,, Marseilles | £ 56 | £ 36 |

Children over 1 year and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,000 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay about the 5th February, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £55, 2nd class £34., } of Wines. Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 28th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

FOR SALE, the Iron Barque NIGHT HAWK, 651 tons register, including boats, rigging and apparel, as she now lies afloat in the Harbour of Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 21st January 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ARDGOWAN, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Kean without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of the following TIMBER, viz., 78 Squares, 12 Posts, and 743 Boards and Scantlings, shipped per SARAH, at Maulmein, by Ezra Cohen, are hereby informed that the same is at hand, and that some of the logs have already been discharged and are now laying alongside the ship. Failing boats being sent off immediately the above Timber will be landed without further notice, at Consignees' risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 12th January 1870.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, two Rooms on the 2nd Floor of Block No. 2, and two Rooms on the 3rd Floor of Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House, suitable for Offices. For further particulars apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (Limited).

TENDER FOR PURCHASE OF COAL TAR.

The undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of COAL TAR produced on the Company's Works during the present year for a quantity not exceeding 4,000 gallons per month. Tenders to state the price per gallon and the quantity tendered for, which must not be less than 500 Gallons per month, and to be for 11 months, from 1st February next. A deposit in Cash, as guarantee for fulfilment of Contract, at the rate of £50 Rupees per 500 gallons tendered for, will have to be made. Tenders to be sent to the Company's Office, Church Lane, Fort, not later than noon of the 5th February next. No guarantee is given that the highest or any Tender will be accepted.

C. GAUDON,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

Bombay, 24th January 1870.

NOTICE.—To CONTRACTORS and OTHERS.—TENDERS required for the CONSTRUCTION of a first class ROAD between the towns of Porebunder and Burdah Chowky. Distance about 13 miles. All rates to be quoted in Tenders per one hundred cubic feet, for earthwork, metal, rock cutting, masonry, including sand or rubble, coarsed rubble, arching and other cut-stone and brick work, &c. Tenders to be forwarded to the undersigned, in sealed envelopes, on or before the 17th day of February 1870, endorsed, "Tender for Road," after which date no tender will be received.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. The person whose tender may be accepted will be required to enter into an agreement for the due and proper performance of the work.

Any further information may be had from the undersigned at his Kutcheery.

(Signed) MAHA RANA SHREE VIEMATJEE,
Porebunder, 17th Jan. 1870. State Porebunder.

JUST RECEIVED,
English and Country made
TABLE LINEN.

| Best English Damask Table Cloths. | | Best Country made Table Cloths, Damask Pattern. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. |
| 3 by 3 at 4 0 each. | | 7 by 7 at 9 0 each. | |
| 4 by 4 at 5 8 ,, | | 8 by 7½ at 13 0 ,, | |
| 4 by 4 at 7 0 ,, | | 7½ by 11½ at 15 0 ,, | |
| 5 by 5 at 7 0 ,, | | 10 by 10 at 20 0 ,, | |
| 6 by 6 at 9 0 ,, | | 8 by 10½ at 20 0 ,, | |
| 12 by 6 at 15 0 to 21-0 each | | 8 by 12 at 23 0 ,, | |
| 9 by 10½ at 26 0 each. | | 8 by 29 at 32 0 ,, | |
| 9 by 10½ at 28 0 ,, | | Diamond Pattern. | |
| 7 by 17½ at 36 0 ,, | | 4 by 6 at 4 8 ,, | |
| Towels | | 4 by 4 at 3 4 ,, | |
| 21 by 52 at Rs. 15 per dozen. | | 6½ by 6½ at 7 0 ,, | |
| 20 per cent Discount for CASH only. | | 6 by 9 at 8 8 ,, | |
| | | 7 by 9 at 11 0 ,, | |
| | | 7½ by 12 at 17 0 ,, | |
| | | 8½ by 12½ at 18 0 ,, | |

COUNTRY MADE NAPKINS.

| Damask Pattern. | Diamond Pattern. |
|---|---|
| 20 inches square at Rs. 6 per doz. Nett. | 20 inches square at Rs. 5 per doz. Nett. |

TOWELS.

Bath Towels at ..... at Rs. 20 per doz.
Washing Towels ..... ,, 17 ,,

5 per cent. discount for CASH only.

J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED.

Wheeler and Wilson's Lock-Stitch SEWING MACHINES.

J. NEUBERG.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., Hatton Garden Works.

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.
OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Apply to the Agents in Bombay,

OWEN & OKELL.

41, Meadow Street.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON'S WINES.

| | 1 doz. quarts. | 2 doz. Pints. |
|---|---|---|
| CLARETS. | | |
| Melac Ordinaire C. T.'s No. 4 | 15 0 | 17 0 |
| St. Emilion, C. Tovey's No. 3 | 20 0 | 22 0 |
| St. Julien, ditto No. 2 | 26 0 | 28 0 |
| St. Estephe, ditto No. 2 B | 30 0 | 32 0 |
| Margaux, ditto No. 2 | 36 0 | 38 0 |
| Charles Tovey's No. 1 | 40 0 | 42 0 |
| BORDEAUX—WHITE. | | |
| Haut Sauterne | 25 0 | 27 0 |
| BURGUNDIES—WHITE. | | |
| Pouilly | 25 0 | 27 0 |
| Chablis | 30 0 | 32 0 |
| BURGUNDIES—RED. | | |
| Beaune | 30 0 | 32 0 |
| CHAMPAGNES. | | |
| Ay, Sec | 26 0 | 28 0 |
| Royal Bouzy, Très Sec. | 33 0 | 35 0 |
| Extra Dry Sillery Royal | 40 0 | 42 0 |
| Verzenay Imperial | 45 0 | 47 0 |
| (Très Très Sec.) | | |
| Royal Bouzy in half pts., p. case of 4 doz. | 50 0 | |
| Ay, ditto | 31 0 | |
| SHERRIES. | | |
| Pale Dry Dinner, C. Tovey's No. 3 | 24 0 | |
| Choice Amontillado | 28 0 | |
| Very Soft, Fine, Dry No. 2 | 32 0 | 34 0 |
| Very Choice Old Dry No. 1 | 40 0 | 42 0 |
| 3 Crowns Solera | 44 0 | 46 0 |
| La Peria | 50 0 | 52 0 |
| PORTS. | | |
| Fine Fruity Old, Rich or Dry | 30 0 | 32 0 |
| Choicest Old and Dry | 36 0 | 38 0 |
| SPARKLING MOSELLES. | | |
| Muscat Moselle | 36 0 | 38 0 |
| Carl Marx der Moselle | 40 0 | 42 0 |
| SPARKLING HOCK. | | |
| Die Perle des Reins | 40 0 | 42 0 |
| COGNAC BRANDIES. | | |
| Fine Pale, Vintage 1865 | 20 0 | |
| Charles Tovey's No. 1 | 32 0 | |
| HOLLAND'S GENEVA. | | |
| Per case of 15 squares, Proof Spirit | 26 0 | |
| Per case of 12 square's, Proof Spirit | 16 0 | |
| BRITISH SPIRITS. | | |
| Old Tom Gin | 18 0 | |
| Pure Unsweetened Gin | 18 0 | |
| Finest Irish Whisky | 22 0 | |
| Finest Islay ditto, very old | 22 0 | |

OWEN & OKELL, Bombay,
Agents for Charles Tovey & Son.

Agents for Bengal.

Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Calcutta.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

On and after February 1st, the THIRD CLASS FARES to and from all Stations situated between Baroda and Ahmedabad WILL BE REDUCED from Four to Three Pies per mile with a minimum fare of one anna. A similar reduction will take place between all other Stations as soon as practicable, of which due notice will be given.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th January 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XVIII of 1865, and of the Estate of DOLUTCHUND HOOKUMCHUND, lately trading in Bombay in his own name; and in partnership with Hurgovandass Pranjeewandass, Pranjeewandass Hurgovandass and Gopalrow Bulwant, under the name and firm of Hurgovandass Pranjeewandass & Co.; and in partnership with Pranjeewandass Hurjeewandass, Hurgovandass Pranjeewandass, Gopalrow Bulwant, Nahalchand Mokumchand, Dewchund Hemchund, Bai Somee Pranjeewandass and Lulloobhoy Pranwullubdass, under the name and firm of Pranjeewandass Hurgovandass & Co.

Upon hearing Mr. Rimington, Attorney for the abovenamed trader, and upon reading the petition of the said trader and Frothomotary's Certificate certifying the filing of the Final Account of the Trustees herein hereunto annexed and marked A and B respectively, and also upon reading a copy certificate of the Trustees already filed in this matter hereunto annexed marked C, I do order that the said trader be discharged under the provision contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on SATURDAY the 26th day of February now next, before the sitting Judge in Chambers, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon; and I do further order, that this order be once advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and thrice in the "Times of India," the "Bombay Gazette," the Jagat-Janshedt" and the "Bombay Samachar."—Dated this 25th day of January 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Dolutchund Hookumchund.

## NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.—NOTICE.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CLUB will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, 26th January, 1870, at 4-30 P.M.

JAMES J. CURNIN,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 24th December 1869.

ANY PERSON having a CLAIM against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Surgeon Major JOHN PIRIE, M.D., Bombay, is requested, to inform the undersigned within one month from this date,

H. STANLEY, Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—J. & W. WATSON & Co. have from this date marked all their GOODS in plain figures, the LOWEST NETT CASH PRICES. An addition of Two Annas per Rupee will be charged upon all Goods entered in their books, which will be deducted if paid for within the month.

12th January 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, WILL BE HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely—

To consider what steps shall be taken by the Corporation to welcome His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, January, 1870.

NOTICE.—EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) WILL BE HELD at the Office of the Asiatic and European American Company (Limited) on MONDAY the 21st February 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the affairs of the Company have been finally wound up.

A. E. ASHLEY,
HEERJEE JEHANGEER, } Liquidators of Eastern Insurance Company.

Bombay, 22nd January 1870.

NOTICE.—WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) WILL BE HELD at the Office of the Asiatic and American Company (Limited) on MONDAY the 21st February 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Accounts of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the affairs of the Company have been finally wound up.

A. E. ASHLEY
Liquidator, Western Insurance Company.

Bombay, 22nd January 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 259 of 1868.

Nowrojee Cowasjee Sawyer ..... Plaintiff.

*Vs.*

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, which Order bears date the Twenty-first day of November, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of the late COWASJEE MERWANJEE SAWYER, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the Twelfth day of October, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, are hereby required to file such claims, in writing, in my office in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit under the said Decretal Order.—Dated this 15th day of January 1870.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned hereby notifies, in accordance with instructions from the Board of Directors in London, that unless the CALLS detailed below as hereinafter specified, are paid up with Interest from the due date, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, within 30 days from the date hereof, the Shares and all payments made thereon will be forfeited :—

| Number of Shares. | Description. | Number of Certificate. | Number of Call unpaid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Original | 26,291 | 4th. |
| 1 | Do. | 26,759 | 2nd, 3rd and 4th. |
| 1 | Do. | 27,050 | 2nd, 3rd and 4th. |
| 2 | Do. | 27,059 to 27,103 | 2nd, 3rd and 4th. |
| 1 | Addl. B. | 97,143 | 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th. |

CHARLES CURREY, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 17th January 1870.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, beg to announce that we shall COMMENCE BUSINESS as AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
on the 1st of February next, in
SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, directly opposite the Bombay Mint.

We shall be prepared to effect sales on Commission, by Auction or by Private Contract, of all kinds of Merchandize, Piece Goods, and Property, &c., &c.

All Sales will be conducted under immediate European Supervision.

General Merchandize and Piece Goods received at our Godowns for sale will be Covered by Insurance against Fire Risk to the extent of Rs 20,000 without extra charge.

Reference may be made to the Oriental Banking Corporation, Bombay.

We respectfully solicit the support of the Public.

COLLEY, MADELEY & Co.

Temporary Offices, 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort, 21st January 1870.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hair Brushes. | Flesh Gloves. |
| Nail Brushes. | Chest Expanders. |
| Tooth Brushes | Eau de Cologne. |
| Combs. | Violet Powder. |
| Corn Plasters. | Feeding Bottles. |
| Perfumery. | Court Plaster. |
| Sponges. | Filters. |
| Sponge Bags. | |

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,
Boot and Shoe Makers.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining all the latest improvements :—

One 6 Horse Power nominal.
One 8 ditto ditto
One 10 ditto ditto } shipped per Dilharree, and may be
One 12 ditto ditto } expected shortly.

Three High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete to lift 5 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

One 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.

Also a Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Double Barrel Lift Pumps, 6 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanized Blocks, &c., &c.

Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

22nd January 1870.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MAGNUMS, Finest Dry | Labelled | Rs. 74 | 0 |
| FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil, | ,, | ,, 36 | 0 Rs. 19 8 |
| FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil, | ,, | ,, 32 | 0 ,, 17 8 |
| GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes | Ditto ,, | ,, 27 | 0 ,, 14 0 |

GERMAN WINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded | Rs. 36 | 0 19 |
| SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil | ,, 32 | 0 17 8 |
| MOSELLE, Still, BRAUNBERGER | ,, 25 | 0 ... |
| HOCK, ,, JOHANNISBERGER | ,, 42 | 0 17 0 |
| ,, ,, MARCOBRUNNER | ,, 34 | 0 ... |
| ,, ,, FORSTER TRAMINER | ,, 34 | 0 ... |
| ,, ,, RUDESHEIMER | ,, 26 | 0 14 0 |
| ,, ,, HOCHEIMER | ,, 23 | 0 12 8 |

CLARETS.

| | Qts. per doz. | Pts. per doz. |
|---|---|---|
| A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR, or MOUTON, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded | Rs. 30 | Rs. 16 0 |
| CHATEAU RAUZAN, Black capsule, ,, | ,, 25 | 0 ,, 14 0 |
| CHATEAU LEOVILLE, Blue capsule, ,, | ,, 22 | 0 ,, 12 0 |
| CHATEAU PALMER, Blue capsule, ,, | ,, 22 | 0 ,, 12 0 |
| CHATEAU LAROSE, Yellow capsule, ,, | ,, 18 | 8 ,, 10 8 |
| ST. JULIEN, Green capsule, ,, | ,, 17 | 0 ,, 10 0 |
| MEDOC (Cantenac), Red capsule, ,, | ,, 15 | 8 ,, 9 0 |
| MEDOC, White capsule, ,, | ,, 13 | 8 ... |
| SAUTERNE, Red capsule, ,, | ,, 22 | 0 ,, 12 0 |

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded | Rs. 32 | 0 Rs. 17 0 |
| NUITTS, ditto | ,, 26 | 0 ... |
| MACON, ditto | ,, 21 | 0 ... |
| CHABLIS, ditto | ,, 22 | 0 ... |

SPIRITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COGNAC, superior very Old Pale, Black capsule | Rs. 32 | |
| COGNAC, superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule | ,, 28 | |
| COGNAC, Pale, White capsule | ,, 25 | |
| RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality | ,, 22 | |
| GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality | ,, 21 | |
| WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish | ,, 23 | |
| ,, Scotch | ,, 21 | |
| GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) | ,, 21 | |

SHERRIES,

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior | 32 0 |
| AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft, Pale | 28 0 |
| SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold colour, Nutty and Dry | 22 0 |
| Do. BLUE SEAL, extra Pale, Dry and delicate | 22 0 |
| Do. BROWN SEAL, very Pale, Dry and delicate | 22 0 |
| Do. YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry—an excellent Dinner Wine | 18 8 |
| Do. WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine | 15 0 |
| MARSALA, Virgin Pale | 15 |
| EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage), choice | 33 0 |

PORTS.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice | Rs. 36 | 0 |
| A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity | ,, 30 | 0 |
| BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature | ,, 24 | 8 14 0 |
| RED SEAL,—a good quality Wine | ,, 18 | 0 ... |

LIQUEURS,

The Finest Cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White | Rs. 40 | 22 0 |
| MARASCHINO DI ZARA | ,, 40 | 22 0 |
| CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen | ,, 30 | 16 0 |
| ORANGE BITTERS (the best) | ,, 20 | ... |

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allow very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.

WINES & SPIRITS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
1, Oak Lane, Fort.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brandy, Hennessy's | per doz. Rs. | 22 0 |
| Do. Martell's | ,, | 22 8 |
| Do. Pinet Castillon | ,, | 22 0 |
| Claret, Kay-Cannon | ,, | 16 0 |
| Do. Chateau de Branda | ,, | 14 0 |
| Do. St. Estephe | ,, | 

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm, with a rising tendency.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Nominal value of sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. p. a. | | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 10 p.c. | Agra Bank | 120 |
| 22,500 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.c. | Bank of Bengal | 1,450 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.c. | Ditto of Bombay New | 617½ |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | | Ditto 2nd Res. Issue | 187½ |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 12 p.c. | Ditto of Madras | 1,350 |
| 20,000 | 250 | all | 6 p.c. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China | 330 |
| 40,000 | 200 | 'all | 6 do. | Chartered Bk. of L. & C. | 190 |
| 37,500 | 250 | 125 | 8 do. | National Bank of India | 132 |
| 60,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 440 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 350 p.c. | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 2,250 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 100 do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 575 |
| 250 | 500 | 350 | 90 do. | Alexandra Press Co. | 470 |
| | 12,000 | 11,000 | 200 do. | Apollo Press Co. | 7,500 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 375 do. | Bombay Press Co. | 2,125 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 325 p.c. | Do. New | 535 |
| 500 | 1,850 | all | 80 do. | Colaba Press Co. | 8,500 |
| 350 | 2,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co | 1,100 |
| 150 | 3,500 | all | 100 p.c. | Fort Press Co. | 2,300 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,800 | ... | Framji Cowasji Press | 900 |
| 200 | 6,000 | all | 245 p.c. | Hydraulic Press Co. | 2,800 |
| 1000 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 100 p.c. | Kurrachee Press Co. | 675 |
| 1,500 | 1,000 | 500 | ... | Mofus. Press & G. Co. | 210 |
| 125 | 2,500 | all | 350* | Prince of Wales Press | 3,000 |
| 225 | 2,000 | 750 | 300 p.c. | Victoria Press, Madras | 1,000 |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | ... | Tinnevelly Press Co. | 1,500 |

(Per share for the half-year.)

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 50 | Albert Mills Co. | 750 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 90 p.c. | Alliance Spinning | 1,735 |
| 100 | 5,000 | all | ... | Bombay | 2,500 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | 10 p.c. | Bombay United | 730 |
| 300 | 600 | all | ... | Broach Mills | 310 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | ... | Dharumsey Spinning | 1,240 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 150 p.c. | Great Eastern | 1,330 |
| 500 | 1,000 | all | 50 | Manockji Petit's | 735 |
| 1,000 | 2,500 | all | ... | Oriental | 1,280 |
| 600 | 2,000 | 2,300 | ... | Royal | 1,350 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | £20 | 218.3.6 | 5 p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 235 |
| ... | £25 | 100 1.3 | do. | Do. New £20 shares | 117 |
| ... | £ 6 | 43.10.2 | do. | Do. | ... |
| ... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,100 |
| ... | £12 | 129.5.1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 200 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2,500 | 1,500 | 135 p.c. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 835 |
| 4,000 | 50 | all | 8 p.c. | Mechanics' B'ld'g Co. | 33 |
| 500 | 2,000 | 300 | 9 | Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company | 160 |
| 2,000 | 500 | all | Nil | Thacker & Co. | 310 |

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | Date of Liquidation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | 50 | Jan. '56 | Bank of Bombay | 0 |
| 15 | 135 | Do. | China | 5 |
| 250 | 35 | Sept. '67 | B'bay Trdg & B'kg | 6 |
| 200 | 40 | Sept. '67 | Brokers' Bank | 15 |
| 250 | 10 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula | 6 |
| 200 | 68 | May '67 | Royal Bank | 5 |
| 1300 | 74 | Apr. '67 | Old Financial | 1 |

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,200 | 1,750 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co. | | 510 |
| 3,500 | 2,400 | ... | B'bay & Bengal | 18. 8. | 100 |
| 5,000 | 2,400 | ... | Bombay Ship Co. | | 100 |

EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| London | At sight | 1s. 11 7/16d. |
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 1s. 11¼d. |
| Do. Credits | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11 15/16d. to 2/0. |
| Do. Do. | 4 Do. do. | 2s. 0 1/16d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 99½ |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 100 par. |
| Do. | 60 days' sight | 99½ |
| Madras | At sight | 100 par. |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 99½ |
| China | 60 Do. do | 220 |

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns each | Rs. | 10-6 |
| Bank of England Notes | ,, | 10-4 |
| Carolus | ,, | 290 |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, | 220 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | ,, | 208 |
| Bar Silver | ,, | 106-1 |
| Gold Leaf | ,, | 15-10 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English | ,, | 16 |
| Australian Gold | ,, | 196-97 |

BANK OF BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 4 per cent |
| Mercantile Bills | 6 ,, |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-and-a-half per cent | 112¾ |
| Five per cent. | 108 108½ |
| Four per cent. | 94½ |
| Four per cent. (Public Works Loan) | 101½ |
| Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67 | 103½ |
| Four years' Debenture Loans | 101½ |
| 12 months' do. do | 108' |
| 6 months' do. do. | 106½ |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan (Town Duties) | 108 |
| Do. Market Rate | 107½ |

CALCUTTA.—20TH JANUARY, 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, a good amount, at Rs. 94-14 or 5-2 discount; small amount 1 to 4 annas higher.

Public Works 5 per cents., at 101-8.

5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 109-8.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 112-14.

3 Years' Debentures, at Rs. 100-8.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs 1,425, exclusive of the dividend.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 133½.

Punjaub Bank shares, in the country, 100 at Rs. 89 each.—*Englishman.*

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 2ND.

Miller, Lieutenant, 1st Royals, on leave, from Deolalee.

Adey, Surgeon, 18th Regiment, on leave, from Mohitpore.

Watts, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Rangoon.

Shekleton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 25.

Yaldwyn, Ensign, The Royal Regiment, on duty, to Punjab.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH JANUARY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £2 0s. 0d. | Nom. p. ton |
| | Cases | £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. | |
| | Seeds | £1 10s. 0d. | |
| Liverpool | Cotton | £1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. | ,, |
| | Iron Ships Cotton | £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. | |
| | Wooden Ships ,, | £0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. | |
| | Myrabolms & Coir bills | £0 10s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d. | |
| | Seeds | £0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d. | |
| Havre | Cotton | £2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. | Nominal |
| | Coffee | Nominal | |
| Overland | Steamers | £4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d. | |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | £3 5s. 0d | |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 6 | per bale. |
| | Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 | per chest. |
| | Sailing Ships | | Nominal |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 | per ton. |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges | |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas per bag | nominal. |

ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Taptee (s) | DeCosta | Cutch, Jan. 21. |

DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Elizabeth Fry | Foster | Rangoon. |
| | John and Mary | Geary | Zanzibar. |
| | Shahan Bashe | Nacoda | Alleppy. |
| | William Prowse | Hole | Akyab. |
| | Concordia | Wiklberg | Akyab. |
| | Robert | Baker | New York. |
| | Carl XV. | Stafnern | Akyab. |
| | H. M. S. Lord Clarendon | Carpendale | Kurrachee. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Benares, Noyes, to Calcutta.

Ship Mable, Wight, to Liverpool.

Ship Sea Flower, Thomas, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, to Aden, Jeddah and Hoodooda.

Steamer Emeu, to China, &c.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of January 20th, has the following:—

ARRIVALS.—Ships Glenhaven [B], E Evans, Cardiff, 4th October; Redgauntlet [B], Thomas Swan, Liverpool 20th October; Andromeda [B], W H Thompson, Liverpool 22nd September; and Berkshire [B], John Lash, Lond on 14th September, touched at Plymouth 23rd September; lost masts and sails.

Particulars of vessel previously announced—Steamer Moollan [B], T Beasley, Suez 20th December, Aden 2nd, Galle 12th and Madras 16th January.

DEPARTURES.—Ships Jorawur, Fazel Carrim, and Barque Goodell.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—January 20th, Elizabeth Ann, C Coates, Swansea.

DEPARTURE.—January 20th, Concordia, ——, Bimlipatam.

## COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on January 22.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah. | 29.7 | inches |
| Temperature of the Air | 70·4 | ,, |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 62·9 | ,, |
| Dew Point | 58·3 | ,, |
| Relative Humidity of Air | ·660 | ,, |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8) | 0·0 | ,, |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day | 78·4 | ,, |
| Minimum do. do. | 63·2 | ,, |
| Gen. Direction of Wind N. NNW, NW, NNW. | | |
| Movement in 24 hours | 332 | miles |

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE ..... MR. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY) & FRIDAY, JANUARY 26TH AND 28TH.

INCREASING SUCCESS OF

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S SCIENTIFIC WONDERS IN ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, PNEUMATICS, OPTICS, and MECHANICS.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL

(The Eminent Electrician and Electro-Biologist, who has had the honour of appearing before large audiences in all parts of the world) will, in consequence of the great success attending his previous representations, repeat them on the above evenings, when he will again perform his

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS,

Treated in a manner exciting both Wonder and Laughter.

At the close of the first part of the evening's amusement there will be an intermission of fifteen minutes during the removal of apparatus.

THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH STARTLING AND LAUGHABLE EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,

So favourably received on the occasion of Professor BUSHELL'S former visit to Bombay.

The singular characteristic features of Professor BUSHELL'S unsurpassed power will be demonstrated upon Gentlemen who voluntarily offer themselves. The great practical experience he has had during his tour round the world enables him to practise with amazing power and certainty, giving him a great advantage over his predecessors, leaving no doubt on the mind of the spectator of the genuineness of the apparently

SUPERNATURAL PHENOMENA.

His Experiments, which comprise all the improvements in this astounding science, invariably create the warmest excitement, and elicit the loudest applause; for they not only

PUZZLE AND BEWILDER

Ordinary audiences, but strike Philosophers with

ADMIRATION AND ASTONISHMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 5 | Upper Circle ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit ..... ,, 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE ..... MR. DAVE CARSON.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 5 | Upper Circle ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit ..... ,, 1

ANOTHER NEW BILL.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

COMEDY AND FARCE.

THURSDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1870,

When Sterling Coyne's fashionable Comedy, in 3 Acts, entitled,

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,

Will be produced,

Concluding with the Screaming Farce of

THE TWO MRS. WHITES.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.

ON SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1870,

Tom Taylor's great Play of the

TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Arnott, Esq., M.D. — Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Thomas Blaney, Esq. — W. Nicol, Esq.
Rev. D. C. Boyd. — J. Rankin, Esq.
J. W. Brown, Esq. — A. F. Shepherd, Esq.
H. D. Dods, Esq. — N. Spencer, Senior, Esq.
D. Graham, Esq. — G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. — Rev. John Wilson, D.D.
Rev. D. Macpherson. — James Windram, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Under MR. MACDONALD and MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
Under MRS. MACDONALD and MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by Herr Schmuck.

It is the object of this Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture. | Geography, Political and
English Grammar and Composition. | Map-Drawing. [Physical.
Writing and Arithmetic. | Latin.
History. | Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class ..... ,, 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... ,, 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music ..... Rs. 10

BOARDERS.—The greatly increased accommodation secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the next ASSEMBLY will take place on THURSDAY, the 27th January, at half-past 9 o'clock, at the house on Malabar Hill lately occupied by Mr. Pigott, kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. Kessowjee Naik.

H. J. STOCK, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

Marine Lines, 24th January 1870.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BRANCH—January 22rd, at Cavel, the wife of Mr. S. D. G. Branch, of a son.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

GRAY—December 16th, at Brighton, of scarlet fever, Ophelia Mary Matilda, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Gray, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 35.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

LECHMERE—January 11th, at Calcutta, Chowringhee, the wife of Captain H. E. Lechmere, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

*Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1870.

THE Matronage, the Womanhood of England, have, it seems, come forward, not only to prevent the extension of the Contagious Diseases Act to the civil population, but to obtain the repeal of the two Acts passed respectively in 1866 and 1869. A certain number of brave persons have formed a "Ladies' National Association for the Repeal" of those Acts, their programme and the names appended to it we reprint in another column. We respect the motives of these ladies, but it is impossible not to see that the step they have taken is one of great novelty in the history of their sex, and in the history of morals. The Society for the Suppression of Vice is old enough, but nominally it was a male society, although there was nothing to prevent the ladies from replenishing its funds from their own resources. The new movement is remarkable, inasmuch as it is the first time that the ladies have openly entered on this particular field, and became familiar with its unpleasant literature. That the serious questions it involves should become the topic of conversation and solemn debate, should lead to the publication of "papers" and most plain-spoken letters to the newspapers, and give rise to a National Repeal Association, shows clearly enough what progress has been made by Woman in the acquisition and practice of her rights. We dare not try to guess at the effect on the rising generation; but as all is open and above-board and eminently respectable we are ready to hope that the results will be good both for women and men. Two forces are enlisted against what promises to be a hopeful struggle against an insidious and destructive calamity—the ladies and the clergy; and considering the sensitiveness of Parliament and society to both, he would be a bold man who dared to predict failure.

Far from asserting that the repealers have nothing to say on their side, we willingly admit that they have much. Mr. Simon has already said, in hard nervous English, based on great scientific acquirements and a high reputation, more than the "Englishwoman" of the *Daily News*, with all her reasoning, facts, and sentiments. Those whose reason is not convinced by Mr. Simon will not be convinced by the plain speaker of the *Daily News*. Some, perhaps many, will be moved through their feelings and prejudices, and these will have no small weight in settling the question. We are willing to admit that, at this stage of the controversy, it is a moot point whether the principle of the Acts should be extended to the general population; and that controversy may as well be fairly argued out, so far as prejudice and sentiment will permit. But we can have no doubt at all respecting the propriety of applying the principle to camps, ports, garrisons, and military stations. The Association vainly recommend a wife for every soldier, and we suppose sailor; but as their recommendation cannot be complied with, the State, for its own sake as well as for the sake of the soldiers and sailors, is bound to afford such protection as science and police regulations can supply. On that head there can be no reasonable doubts. One great complaint of the ladies is that innocent women may be, nay are, subjected to outrage, that is, are liable to be taken, and they say are taken, for what they are not. If that be so, it is no argument against the propriety of the law—it is proof of defective police supervision. A men may be, and sometimes is, accused of crimes of which he is innocent; yet there is no association for the repeal of laws against theft, forgery, or murder. The answer is that the defects ought to be signalised, the authorities forced to correct their system, and the offending policemen severely punished, whether their illegal acts arise from negligence or wilfulness. The personal liberty argument is absolutely worthless as against the Act, because it applies only to the method of enforcing it. In the same way the argument that the Act does not apply to men is pointless and irrelevant; for although the method of applying it to the other sex is obvious—since there exists a class who come under its provisions, it would puzzle the Association to suggest a mode of applying it to men, not under discipline, for there is no class of men who come under its provisions. The repealers are on firmer ground when they contend that the Act will increase immorality and not decrease disease; and these are points which will have to be fought over and cleared up. We are under the impression that Act or no Act the immorality will be pretty much the same, and we cannot believe that it will not diminish the contagion. The repealers boldly assert that the uselessness of the measure as a preventive is obvious; that assertion has to be proved or disproved, and as we have not at hand any materials for proving or disproving the assertion, we will not dogmatize. The presumption, however, is, unless medical science is an absurdity, that measures of prevention, scientifically applied, do prevent. The old argument about the recognition of vice comes up in great force. The repealers do not seem to be aware that vice is recognized, and that every improper female, the "victim of a vice," can be punished by a law which recognises her degraded status. Moreover, we have the vice and the victims none the less for what is called the non-recognition, and will continue to have both whether the repealers succeed or not. But it might as well be said that the State recognizes ignorance by setting up schools, or disease by establishing hospitals, as that it would recognize vice by endeavouring to mitigate its effects not only on the guilty but on the innocent. To say that under a general law, if it were enacted, the brothel would "enjoy, practically, as complete a protection as the church or the school," is, and we pray that our rudeness be forgiven, to talk sheer nonsense.

One great point of the repealers is that "the conditions of the disease, in the first instance, are moral not physical." Therefore they would not take any steps to eradicate a disease, the causes of which, in the second instance, certainly are physical. Their argument is that the vice and its consequences can only be removed by moral and religious means. Upon this we have to observe that for many hundreds of years the most stupendous and richly endowed moral and religious apparatus the world has ever seen has been applied to destroy or diminish this special vice as well as others. With what result? Why should the repealers step in just as we are about, for the first time, to try physical means, other than the scourge and the dungeon? Take the disease as a sign of the vice; why not permit science to attack the first; while moral means are employed to remove the causes of the second. The vice would not be less a vice if it were not followed by disease. There is a [illegible] to physical remedies for a physical evil. Of course, if the repealers can show that the remedies are of no avail, *cadit questio*, as far as those remedies are concerned, but so long as there is a doubt, would it not be wise, as well as charitable, to give the benefit of that doubt to the side of the victims and their victims? We recognize the superiority of moral means, but we see no objection to the application of both. In order to be successfully set in operation upon poor passion-filled human nature, we venture to submit that the moral means must be applied under totally new conditions. The key to the trouble is that society, in all ranks, is so organized as to exact a scale of living beyond the resource of youth. Either early marriages or victims—there is your alternative. But your society does not permit of early marriages, hence it demands and obtains victims. In any case, the solution of the difficulty can only be slow, and it is to be feared imperfect; but it cannot be more slow nor more imperfect, because, in addition to moral and religious means, physical remedies are, or may be, employed. There is, we fear, too much amiable, and a little fanatical cant about the Ladies' Association; and too little weight given to the nature of mankind, and those universal instincts which are among the strongest of its characteristics. In other words, we do not see that the advocate for the repealers understands the true conditions of the whole question.

WE are requested to state that the Bachelors Ball will be at the Town Hall on the 2nd February, and not at Framjee Hall, as at first intimated.

THE "France" states that the cost of the fêtes at the opening of the Suez Canal was thirty-three millions of francs (£1,320,000).

THE Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Agra on the 21st at noon, and was received with much enthusiasm by all classes. "He looked well," says the local paper, "and was apparently much pleased with his reception. The arrangements at the railway station, the procession and the entrance into the camp in cantonments, were all admirably managed. The day was bright and beautiful, and the people excited and active to a degree."

"PRIVATE letters from home" (says the "Englishman") "allude to a contemplated reform of the entire judicial establishment of the presidency of Fort William, which will doubtless be extended to the minor [how 'minor' ?] presidencies. We are assured that the Calcutta Bench will shortly be reduced to nine judges, of whom three will form a court for hearing appeals, and for administering equity, while the six other judges will go on circuit and preside over provincial courts. The unseated judges will not, however, be cast adrift. Their Indian experience will be turned to the best account as assessors in the appeal court of the Privy Council. We cannot, of course, vouch for the absolute correctness of this outline, though its general fidelity will hardly be questioned by those who are most fully acquainted with the facts of the case."

THE "Englishman" says—"The report that Sir Hope Grant was likely to succeed Sir William Mansfield is utterly erroneous. We are in a position to state that Lord Napier of Magdala has actually been appointed Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's army in India, and will arrive probably in March next. Colonel Dillon, of Abyssinian reputation, will accompany His Lordship in the capacity of private secretary. Against this appointment the only objection that can be urged is Lord Napier's well known proneness to public extravagance. Possibly, however, when the exigencies of the State are clearly laid before him, the new Commander in-Chief may recognise the propriety of walking in the steps of his predecessor, by rendering a hearty support to every well-considered scheme of retrenchment. We know not as yet if we are to accept this appointment as the forerunner of the amalgamation of the three Indian armies, and the suppression of the Madras and Bombay commands."

## THE ELPHINSTONE COMPANY.

WE understand that since the return of His Excellency the Governor, satisfactory progress has been made as to final settlement of the terms of purchase by Government of the Elphinstone Land Company's property, and that an Act to be submitted to the Council of the Viceroy for removing all legal difficulties in the way of the transfer is being drafted by counsel. It is hoped that there will not be much further delay in the matter.

## POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 31ST DECEMBER.

THE new aspect of the Alabama Claims controversy is not a pleasant one for whoever sincerely desires the maintenance of friendly relations between England and America. When the Senate of the United States rejected the Johnson-Clarendon Convention last spring, and Mr. Sumner repaid our statesmen for having sacrificed "their deliberate convictions and declared resolves" in the interest of peace, by a speech in which the American case seemed to be purposely stated with such exaggeration as would prevent the possibility of a compromise, the American newspapers laughed at us for taking Mr. Sumner *au serieux*, and told us to calm our anger and wait patiently till the new Administration came into office, when a President in whom the people had confidence would be able to reopen friendly negotiations and propose a settlement that could be accepted without dishonour by both countries. But President Grant has now, in his message, expressly approved the action of the Senate, and shown that Mr. Sumner was a true exponent of the feelings of his fellow-countrymen by himself supporting, in quieter language, the Senator's startling theory that England owes America compensation for her want of sympathy with the North during the Civil War. The new Foreign Secretary, too, Mr. Hamilton Fish, has written to Mr. Motley what he is pleased to call "a dispassionate exposition of the just causes of complaint of the Government of the United States against that of Great Britain," with the view, it would almost appear, rather of reviving the irritation that had begun to subside, than of really obtaining the "solution" which he professes to desire. In this despatch Mr. Fish has proved that it is possible to be more rhetorical and inaccurate than either Mr. Sumner or Mr. Seward, and that the only result, so far, of the change of Administration in the States, has been to give another Foreign Secretary the opportunity of inflaming the worst national prejudices of the American people, and of urging the country to accept no settlement until England has been forced to submit to humiliation piled upon humiliation. Any possible settlement is indeed further off than ever. Mr. Fish does not even trouble himself to propose any new terms, or to fix any time for renewing negotiations; his avowed purpose is simply to keep the sore open by the judicious application of irritating despatches, and he must be congratulated on the effective way in which he has done his work. The bulk of his despatch consists of a review of the American war from its commencement, written with the design of making out that, but for the conduct of England in recognizing the Southerners as belligerents, and letting her subjects supply them with arms to fight their battles with on land and "pirate-ships" to ravage Federal commerce at sea, there would really never have been any war at all, and the disaffection of the rebel states would never have got beyond the stage of an "incipient contest." The climax of the story is reached in the paragraph in which Mr. Fish revels in the luxury of describing the triumph of the Northern States, and of telling European nations, for the thousandth time, that the Union came out of the struggle with "a place second to none in the civilized world." And now, adds Mr. Fish, having achieved this victory, we "can afford to account in moderation with countries which, like Great Britain, speculated as we thought improvidently, and to their own discomfiture on the expected dismemberment and downfall of the great American Republic." It was open to Lord Clarendon to retort, that, as Mr. [illegible] Sumner's censures on the eagerness of certain Englishmen to assist the Confederates, the Government of the United States might in fairness remember that it was, after all, the policy of Mr. Bright, and not that of Mr. Laird, which controlled the action of the English Parliament throughout the Civil War, and that some gratitude is due to England for having disregarded inveterate national antipathies and the prolonged sufferings of large bodies of Englishmen in the manufacturing districts, in order to preserve a complete neutrality, when, if her Government had but listened to the tempting voice of the French Emperor, or imitated the precedents by means of which the independence of the United States themselves was originally establish. ed, "the great American Republic" would years ago have ceased to exist. But our Foreign Secretary simply puts aside, with a calm courtesy that borders on disdain, the rhetorical exaggerations of Mr. Fish. He treats the American despatch much as a clear-headed counsel would treat the love-letters of a sentimental young lady in a breach of promise of marriage case, overlooking vague phrases which are only noticeable for their prettiness of expression, but testing each assertion carefully in a hard, dry, relentless way, by a simple reference to facts. It is needless to say how pitilessly Mr. Fish is demolished in this paper of "observations" on his despatch. If the Americans had any sense of humour where their national feelings are concerned, they would themselves relish their representative's overthrow. The only result of this fresh addition to the already voluminous Alabama correspondence is given by Lord Clarendon in these words—"Her Majesty's Government regret that the President of the United States concurs with the Senate in disapproving the treaty negotiated by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, but their regret would in some degree be diminished if Mr. Fish had been authorized to indicate some other means of adjusting the questions between the two countries, which, so long as they remain open, cannot be favourable to a cordial good understanding between them." What Lord Clarendon leaves undone in the way of tearing the American despatch to pieces is ably performed by the indefatigable "Historicus" in two letters to the *Times*. It is needless to go over the old ground again; but "Historicus" makes a novel and very happy hit in quoting (in his letter published this morning) a dignified passage from one of Webster's despatches, rebuking the English Government for calling the American Alabamas that helped the Canadian rebels "pirates." Speaking generally of the despatches of Republican statesmen of the present day, "Historicus" says—"If more recent American politicians had some little share of that knowledge which informed the mind and that dignity which elevated the intellect of Mr. Webster, they would, like that eminent man, be more disposed to address themselves in a manly spirit of fairness and common sense to reconcile the controversies of two great nations, than to seek by a tone of half feminine scolding, half puerile lamentation, to exasperate and perpetuate international animosity." But the truth is, that the passions excited by the Civil War still rule the conduct of American politicians. Many Americans, especially of that party which expected active sympathy and co-operation from us against the slaveholders, swore undying enmity to England for her cold neutrality; and their rancour is all the more difficult to appease because it is so utterly unreasonable. It is a very sad business; but we have one consolation in reflecting that the blind pursuit of revenge rarely turns to the profit either of nations or of individuals. Hannibal swore eternal hatred to Rome, and managed to do her a good deal of mischief, too, in his time; still, Rome survived him; and, even so, all may hope that England is not doomed to perish because some American citizen chooses to fancy they owe her a grudge. Perhaps the best thing both nations can do is to drop the controversy altogether. The United States evidently do not think their grievance big enough to fight about; it is not one we can apologize for; and the less said about it, therefore, the better.

In pleasant contrast with the tone of the official despatches from the United States is that of a brief letter written by the Harvard University boat crew to disclaim the insinuations of their Secretary, Mr. Blaikie, that Oxford would not have won the international boat race if she had not had recourse to certain dodges which it is unnecessary to specify. These gentlemen say frankly and nobly—"We received the best of treatment from the English people, and were beaten fairly in the race"—and, if such an acknowledgment was but Oxford's due, it is none the less creditable to the American champions to have come forward and made it at once, in this open and manly way, in a letter to the English newspapers. Somehow or other, these international contests are seldom arranged or fought out without a good deal of disagreeable squabbling. For instance, Mr. J. Gordon Bennett, of the *New York Herald* (a real chip of the old block), and Mr. Ashbury, of the Cambria, have only now succeeded, after vituperating one another in long letters to the papers for nearly a twelve-month, in settling the terms of an ocean race between the Cambria and the Dauntless from Kinsall Head to New York next July. So far as I can judge, Mr. Ashbury had the right of the quarrel, but Mr. Bennett is a better hand at letter-writing, and not particularly scrupulous, so he has made out a very fair case for set before the public. The plucky owner of the Cambria is not, I believe, very confident about winning the ocean race, for his yacht is not nearly so large as the Dauntless, and he expects to be half under water most of the way across, but he stands a very good chance of bringing us back the America's cup of 1851, if he once gets safely over to New York.

TWO letters signed "William Mure," in the *Times* of Wednesday and Thursday, form the most valuable contribution this week to the discussion of the Irish Land Question. The writer has just returned from a tour in Belgium, "undertaken expressly to ascertain how far many speakers and writers on our land system, and notably on the unhappy condition of Ireland, have been right in advocating the advantages which accrue from *la petite culture*, by which we understand a peasant proprietory farming its own land." The information he has collected leads him to challenge the accuracy of materials statements in a well-known Chapter of Mill's *Political Economy*, in which the eminent philosopher gives full swing to his democratical prejudices, and refutes the arguments of English political economists in favour of large farms by quoting the example of what has been achieved by the industry of the Flemish peasant, whom Mr. Mill supposes to own his own land and pay no rent. As all questions relating to land tenure interest Anglo-Indians, I may be pardoned for quoting Mr. Mure's contradiction in full:—

The following is the truth. Upwards of 80 per cent. of the fertile land in Flanders, though the property in fee of small proprietors, many of whom are peasants, is let in minute farms to a rack-rented but industrious tenantry; and when we consider that the remainder includes gardens, pleasure grounds, bleaching fields, certain lands in the possession of public companies, which, though arable are not let for agricultural purposes, it may be fairly said that not much more than one-seventh is an example of what is commonly understood as *la petite culture*.

But if Mr. Mill is incorrect in point of fact, he is absolutely in error in his deductions.

The truth is that the figure of merit in husbandry taking the seven provinces of Belgium, increases in a direct ratio with the area cultivated by tenants. If we take the three most fertile provinces—namely, the two Flanders and Brabant—we find 80 per cent. of the land in the hands of tenants. On the other hand, looking at Luxembourg, Namur, and Limbourg, the three worst cultivated provinces, the proportion is only 40 per cent. Luxemburg is of all provinces the most miserable, and there, if we take the gross area, we find that nine per cent. only is let, and of the arable area 26 per cent. These figures are taken from the highest authority.

If I am right, either Mr. Mill conceives that the cultivation of a little over 15 per cent. of a rich country by peasant proprietors is sufficient ground for an argument in favour of the system; or, it remains for him to explain how, in a work written for the express purpose of bringing to the bar of public opinion peculiar views on a question of the highest importance, he could have appealed to such untrustworthy evidence.

Mr. Mure goes on to say that the tenant in Flanders has really no security of tenure; that he is industrious, because he enters on his farm rack-rented and has to labour incessantly with all his family to earn the bare means of subsistence, and that he lives in a state of absolute misery and brutal ignorance. Mr. Mill announced lately his intention to republish all he has written about peasant proprietors; and it is to be hoped these letters have appeared in time for him to say something in his own defence. The weak point in Mr. Mill's familiar argument is, I venture to think, the assumption that the peasant proprietor will give up working for themselves and live on the rent, and that on small farms peasant proprietors will work contentedly from generation to generation, without wishing to change their condition. It is a truism that a man will work better for himself than for any one else; but, when the peasant proprietor has worked a number of years, lived frugally, and saved money, his first impulse will be to turn landlord on his own account, and let his farm to a tenant who will pay rent for the privilege of cultivating it. This was what was done in old days in Ireland; and by what laws that can be framed is it possible to perpetuate the existence of a race of small proprietors? Take the ryots of Western India, who have freed themselves from debt and become independent capitalists of late years. How can you prevent them from doing with their bits of land what English noblemen do with their thousands of acres, sub-letting them to tenants, and retiring themselves from the business of cultivating the soil? It is more difficult, of course, for a man to make a fortune on a small than on a large farm; but on the other hand, he is satisfied

## BOMBAY.

The ship Meredos, Captain Withoombe, arrived on the 24th instant, from Liverpool, with a cargo of coals and coke.

Mails for Zanzibar, per bute Gunga Luckmeepursad, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-day (26th) at 9 A.M.

The Barque John and Mary, Captain Geary, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar with the following passengers:—Mrs. Geary, Mr. J. A. Roberts, and Mrs. Roberts.

We are requested to state that the half yearly general meeting of the members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House on Saturday next, the 29th instant, at 5 P.M.

Vehar Lake.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake, on Saturday the 22nd January, was 54 feet 8 inches; on the corresponding date last year itwas 52 feet 5 inches.

The ship Houghton Tower, Captain Murray, arrived on the 24th instant from Melbourne with a cargo of coals, copper, tallow, horses, and the following passengers:—Miss Halton and Miss Goodwin.

Regatta of H. M. Ships of War.—In our report of the regatta of the East Indian Squadron held last week, the cutter of the Star was reported as second in the first race on Thursday. It was the Bullfinch's cutter that was second, *not* the Star's.

Furious Riding.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Syud Malloo was charged with riding a horse in a rash or negligent manner along the Bhendy Bazaar road. He was convicted and fined twenty-five rupees, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

B. B. and C. I. Railway—Reduction of Fares.—From the first of next month, it is intimated, the third-class fares to and from all stations between Baroda and Ahmedabad will be reduced from four to three pies per mile, with a minimum fare of one anna. A similar reduction will take place between all other stations on the line as soon as practicable.

Accidental Death.—Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest on Monday last at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Crushna Limbajee, six years of age. On Friday last, the deceased accidentally fell down from a window on the third storey of a house situated in 2nd Bhoywadda Street, and received a severe wound in the forehead. He was removed for treatment to the hospital, where he died on the 24th inst. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Charitable Dispensary at Mhow.—We understand that Dorabjee Pestonjee, Esq., (of Poona), Government general contractor, has offered the munificent sum of ten thousand rupees to establish a charitable dispensary in the cantonment of Mhow, which is greatly needed there. The Cantonment Sanitary Committee at Mhow has accepted the offer, and has written to Government on the subject.—*Poona Observer.*

A Gujarat Pandit, by the name of Dayanand Saraswati, has cropped up in Benares. He maintains that idol worship is ignored by the Vedas and challenges the Pandits of that seat of bigotry to meet him in argument. He is said to have spent 18 years in the study of the Vedas in order to satisfy himself that they do not savour of idolatry at all. He is anxious to establish a Vedic school, the teachership of which he will, it is said, most gladly accept. He has given up all worldly enjoyments and has assumed the austerities of an anchorite. The *Patriot* advises the Dharma Sabha or the Brahma Samaj to assist in the establishment of the Vedic school Dayanand Saraswati is anxious to establish.—*India Prakash.*

### THE 25 LAKH LOAN CASE.

Mr. Justice Westropp yesterday intimated to the gentlemen at the bar that judgment would be given in the suits brought by the Bank of Bombay against the Oriental Bank and the Asiatic Bank on Thursday morning.

### THEFT OF BULLION FROM THE MINT.

A Melter in the Bombay Mint was charged at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, before John Connon, Esq., with stealing 2 lbs. of silver. The prisoner was searched by a havildar as he was leaving the Melting Department on Saturday, and the silver found in his possession. He was committed to the Sessions.

### QUARTER REPORT.

Galle, 25th, 7-48 A.M.—English Mail Steamer from Suez signalled.

Galle, 25th, 9-46 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

Galle, 25th, 5-12 P.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

### TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 25th, 1-9 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey, 24th January, 10-40 P.M.; Service, *via* Russia, 24th January, 11-51 A.M.

### INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 18th and 19th Jan.

United Kingdom, via Russia, 20th, 22nd, and 24th January.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 22nd January.

From Alexandria, 14th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 24th to 8 P.M. of the 25th January is as follows:—

| To Bombay | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Kurrachee | 4 55 | 0 12 |
| ,, Calcutta | 9 49 | 0 45 |
| ,, Madras | 25 45 | 10 55 |

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—Mr. Smith, Railway, from Julgaum.

Sattaluthany Saite, from Avanashy Belgaum.

Lewis, manager Agra Bank, from Kohat.

Nursoo, Sudder Bazzar, from Nagpore.

### FORT POLICE COURT.—25TH JANUARY.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Petty Thefts.—Abdoola Hussein was awarded six stripes for stealing some cotton; Gungadeen Maihadeen five stripes for stealing yams; and Ragoo Janoo Kudum two days' imprisonment for stealing some pan leaves.

### DEATH OF CAPTAIN SIMPSON, OF THE 41ST REGIMENT.

(*Delhi Gazette.*)

With deep and unfeigned regret we have to announce the death at Subathoo, on the evening of the 17th instant, of Captain Simpson, the paymaster of H. M.'s 41st Regiment. "A sad gloom," says a correspondent there, writing on the 18th, "has spread over our little station by the death of Captain Simpson. He died at half past five last evening. You will know how much his death will be felt in the regiment. His sickness dates from the time of his severe family affliction in August last. He never recovered that blow, for though he was outwardly cheerful we could see he suffered much. His end was calm and peaceful as ..... There is not a man, woman, or child in the regiment, or in fact in the station, who does not keenly feel the death of this good Christian man. For the past few days, the questions on every lip have been, 'How is Captain Simpson?' 'Will he be spared?' Yesterday people spoke in whispers; and great indeed was the sorrow, and deep the sympathy for the survivors of his family, when the end was announced." Only those who knew the late Captain Simpson as the writer of these few lines did, can form anything approaching a correct estimate of his noble character. A Christian in every sense of that term, his loss to the gallant corps now mourning his death is indeed great in every way. With difficulty can we restrain ourselves, having respect for the views he held in such matters, from recording his many virtues. We may not do that, but we respectfully tender our sympathies to his bereaved widow and family.

Religious apathy in Italy.—The Roman correspondent of the *Berlin Post* observes, the Italians are beginning to be surprised at the little interest taken in the subject of the approaching Council. "The entire press," says the writer, "with the exception of a few, principally ministerial papers, take as little notice of the great coming ecclesiastical assembly as if it were a congress of bonzes in Minke. Nowhere is apathy, or rather latitudinarianism, so widely spread as in Italy. Liberal Catholics, properly so-called, do not exist here; a species of coarse materialism, as blind and unreasoning as superstition itself, maintains a constant warfare against the presumed orthodox faith. Is it then a matter of surprise that in such circumstances it is in vain to look for sympathy in Rome with the efforts of foreign liberal-minded Catholics?"

## HIGH COURT DECREES.

The following suits on the short cause list of the High Court were disposed of yesterday by Mr. Justice Bayley:—

PARTNERSHIP CASES.

Panachund Askurn sued Ludha Nursey and others (being the firm of Heerjee Bhimjee & Co.) to recover Rs. 5,000 on a note dated 7th December 1868, and being the amount of a settled account and signed by the defendant, Nansee Kirpal, whilst a partner of the firm. Mr. Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Cooper applied, on behalf of the Official Assignee, to have all proceedings in the suit stayed as against Dewjee Welljee and Nansee Kirpal. The application was granted. An order was also made striking out the name of Dinbaee, widow, from the plaint. There was no appearance for the other defendants, four in number, and decree was given against them for the amount claimed, with interest, costs, and speedy execution.

Bapoo Ramjee sued Dewjee Velljee and others to recover Rs. 5,647, due by the firm of Heerjee Bhimjee & Co. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Cooper appeared on behalf of the Official Assignee and asked for stay of proceedings in this suit as against Nansee Kirpal and Dewjee Welljee, as they had filed their schedules in insolvency. This was granted, and as there was no defence decree was given against the other defendants.

Tookersey Muddon sued Dewjee Welljee and others to recover Rs. 8,352, due on a stated account. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff. The proceedings were stayed as against Dewjee Welljee, Nansee Kirpal, and Dinbaee, widow, and there being no appearance for the others decree with costs and interest was granted, and speedy execution was ordered.

SUIT FOR RENT OF THE GREEN MARKET.

The Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy sued Khalla Bhanjee to recover Rs. 6,401-10-6, the balance due to him for four months, rent of the Green Market in Bombay.

The Acting Advocate General and Mr. McCulloch (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop) appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Marriott was instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw to appear for the defendants, who had gone on a pilgrimage. His Lordship ruled that as no warrant to defend the suit had been granted by the chief defendant, Mr. Marriott could not be allowed to appear, and an *ex-parte* decree must be passed unless the counsel for the plaintiff desired that there should be a postponement.

The Advocate General said there was really no *bonafide* defence, and so he was not instructed to consent to any adjournment. He then mentioned a number of agreements which had been entered into with regard to the Green Market, and showed that by one, signed on 30th May 1868, the defendants undertook to pay a rent of Rs. 1,825 a month for a period of seven years. From 10th July last until 10th November, however, no rent had been paid, and the present suit had been instituted to recover the amount thereof, Rs. 7,300, with Rs. 125 of interest, as in terms of the agreement. Against that, however, the plaintiff gave credit for Rs. 1,024, the amount of interest upon a sum of Rs. 16,000 deposited in his hands by the defendants for the due performance of the contract, so that the amount in the plaint was Rs. 6,401-10-6.

After the examination of plaintiff and several witnesses His Lordship gave decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs, and ordered speedy execution.

SUIT FOR A BUSINESS ACCOUNT.

Messrs. Fraser and Miller, Carnac Iron Works, sued Michael John Higgins, of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Arts, to recover Rs. 7,428, for goods supplied. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiffs; there was no appearance for the defence. A letter from defendant's son admitting the debt was produced, as was also a power of attorney from defendant to him. Decree was given for the amount with interest at 9 per cent. from 3rd January last, costs, and further interest.

## SIR BARTLE FRERE'S SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

Sir,—Although Sir Bartle Frere's scheme taken in its entirety may not be very practicable, do you not think that it is, at all events, suggestive of ways and means for the attainment in part, or in whole, of the end it has in view,—that of relieving India of some of the burden of its excess of unemployed officers on the one hand, and on the other of turning to account the military experience of those officers in a place where it would be of great value.

It is generally admitted that there are already far too many officers of high rank in the Indian service, and that consequently a large proportion must remain this number must greatly increase every year; and further that large reductions are contemplated, which, if carried out, will still further increase this burdensome number. The prospect is certainly disheartening both to Government in a financial point of view, as well as to those officers who prefer employment with its emoluments, to idleness and its short allowances. These unemployed officers, or "doing-duty-wallahs" as they are called, have scarcely any military duties to perform, but by being kept in India, and moved about periodically from station to station, are effectually prevented from finding any sort of employment for themselves, such as a rational being requires to keep his mind in health and his hands in useful practice. Now, perhaps, these officers would be glad to compound with Government for reduced pay, if they were allowed the double advantage of residing in a congenial climate, and the power of disposing of the labour of their hands in a place where it would find a ready market and bring in profitable returns. In New Zealand such a climate and such prospects in return for labour are undoubtedly to be found, and that alone would probably be a sufficient inducement for many to say—"If you let me live there, so long as there is nothing for me to do here, I'll be content with less pay than what you are now giving me." But it would appear that the New Zealand Government can find a profit in getting these officers as settlers, and may therefore agree to hold out still further inducements to them to go there, such as grants of land or possible Government employment. Thus India and New Zealand in council together might strike a bargain with the excess of Indian officers, mutually advantageous to all parties, in some such way as by the following rules:

1st.—The officer volunteering to reside in the Northern Island of New Zealand to have completed twenty three years' service.

2nd.—He must consent to receive a proportion less of pay and prospective pension, say two-fifths of the former, and of the lowest latter he would otherwise become entitled to at the earliest period of retirement allowed by the regulations.

3rd.—His service in New Zealand to count towards the limited pension, and his promotion as far as the rank of lieutenant-colonel to continue.

4th.—To be allowed to remain three years certain in New Zealand, after which to be liable to be recalled only by an order of the Supreme Government of India.

5th.—He may at any time before taking pension in New Zealand (which should be compulsory at the earliest period allowed by the regulations of the service) return to India, but in that case his service in New Zealand would not be allowed to count towards pension.

6th.—If recalled by an order of Government, half his service in New Zealand would be allowed to count.

7th.—He must pay his own passage to New Zealand and back again should he voluntarily return, but should he be recalled by Government, his passage would be found for him.

Some such scheme as the above seems to me to have many advantages to all parties concerned, but especially to the individual who might volunteer. His life here as a "doing-duty-wallah" is almost a pitiable one. He has nothing to hope for but the pension list, and how often does he find it late in life indeed for him, thanks to the climate, before even this hope can be realized.

Then, in a new colony his hands and head would no doubt find plenty of useful employment, and his military experience would probably add strength, and be a source of confidence to the colonists, and enable them to demonstrate to the Maoris more effectively than heretofore the evil of war and the advantage of peace.

Fleur-de-lis.

15th January 1870.

## GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—25TH JANUARY.

(Before R. H. Stowell, Esq.)

Assault.—Cowsajee Bomanjee, a cook, was charged with assaulting Sajoo, woman, and was on conviction fined five rupees.

Theft.—Hosain Ali was convicted of stealing articles of wearing apparel belonging to P. D. Dias, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

Liquor License.—Merwanjee Jamsetjee, the keeper of a wholesale liquor-shop in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, was charged, at the prosecution of Mr. Sweeney, inspector of police, with selling after regulated hours a less quantity of liquor than one dozen quart bottles, contrary to the conditions of his license. Between two and three o'clock on the morning of Sunday last, Mr. Sweeney, seeing the shop open, marked a rupee and gave it to two persons, who entered the shop and bought a pint of brandy for fourteen annas, which they opened and drank in the shop. Mr. Sweeney went in after a few minutes and found the marked rupee in the defendant's possession. The Magistrate convicted the defendant and fined him Rs. 50, with the alternative of a month's simple imprisonment.

## WILSON vs. CLARK.

Calcutta Police—January 20.

(Before J. B. Roberts, Esq.)

Assault and using abusive language.—The case of Mr. Wilson, Editor of the *Indian Daily News*, who summoned Mr. Clark for using abusive and threatening language likely to cause a breach of the peace, some particulars of which have already appeared in the plaintiff's columns, was then called on. Upon the defendant being placed in the dock, Mr. Wilson was sworn. He said my name is James Wilson. On the 24th December last I attended the Opera in Calcutta to hear a rehearsal of music. When the music was over, and I was leaving the opera-house, and conducting my wife to the carriage, we approached near the eastern door within the theatre. Mr. Clark spoke to me. He said, "Will you step into the verandah." I replied, "No; there is no need to do so. What you have got to say, you can say here." I then stepped on one side, leading behind to the lower tier of boxes. I then said "What do you want, Mr. Clark; you had better mind what you are about; or you'll repent it. What do you mean." He replied, "I mean to tell you that you are a liar and a scoundrel. I'll make you feel it yet." I said, "Thank you, Mr. Clark; you are a gentleman." I then rejoined my wife at the steps behind the lower tier of boxes. Mr. Clark followed me and continued talking incoherently, saying he should bear it in mind, and that I had better mind what I was doing. I said, "Your manner and language is threatening." He said, "I'll make you feel it yet." I then turned away to speak to Mrs. Avery.

By the Court.—Do you remember who were by or near you? I could not say who were near me, and heard what Mr. Clark said. I charge Mr. Clark with using threatening language to me, calculated to lead to a breach of the peace.

By the Court.—Do you mean that you charge him with intentionally insulting you? Yes.

By Mr. Lowe for the defendant.—I laid my information last Friday. I have published an account of what occurred in the *Indian Daily News*.

Plaintiff.—I submit to your worship that this is not evidence.

Magistrate.—Let the evidence proceed. Examination continued. I never addressed a letter to Mr. Stewart Hogg referring to the account which appeared in the paper. But I did address a letter on the 25th December, and got a reply. A number of letters and newspaper extracts were here read forming the alleged ground upon which the defendant's action was based.

Examination continued.—I admit the correctness of the correspondence put in by the defence. I was about to leave the opera-house by the north-eastern door. The conversation took place at the entrance to the passage leading to the lower tier of boxes, about three paces from the door. It was above the steps the circumstance took place. I was below the steps when Mr. Clark first spoke. I swear that Mr. Clark asked me to step into the verandah. I said there is no need. My wife stood at the spot below the steps where she was when Mr. Clark addressed me, where she continued till I rejoined her. She said what is all this about. I said Mr. Clark has insulted and threatened me. Mr. Clark did not say that liberty of speech is a fine thing that I am aware of. I will not swear that he did not say so. He might have said so. I might have said Will you behave yourself, sir. I cannot say that he did or did not say, That's what I want you to do. He might have said so.

(Mr. Commissioner Hogg here produced a letter received from Mr. Wilson on 13th January, also one of the 25th December, both of which were admitted as evidence.)

I swear that I did not say, May I go away Mr Clark, or that Mr. Clark said, You may go when you please. The opera was not crowded; there were not more than fifty persons present at the time of the occurrence. I was present at a meeting of the Justices on 11th January, and then spoke in reference to a point of order. I also voted then on a motion. I swear that I said to Mr. Clark that's threatening, and that Mr. Clark said I know it is, and I'll make you feel it. I got Mr. Hogg's verbal order to insert the advertisement on his responsibility on the 11th Jan. I think I saw Mr. Clark in the room of the Justices on the same day. I have seen him both at the theatre and the opera. I do not remember seeing him at the fancy ball. I have since met him at the Belvidere; he was also at the Duke's investiture of the "Star of India." I was not afraid on those occasions to meet him.

This paper of March 16th, 1869, was printed and published by my authority. This one also, and dated the 13th November 1869, was also published by my authority. The parts read were published by my authority, as also the one now produced, of the 14th October 1869.

George H. M. Batten, on being sworn, said—On the 24th December, after the rehearsal I was standing in the verandah opposite the northern door, when I heard a voice behind me say, You are a liar and a scoundrel. I looked round and saw that defendant was speaking. Mrs. Wilson was with plaintiff. He said, You are Mr. Clark, I think. He said Yes, I am, and I repeat you are a liar and a scoundrel. Mr. Wilson said, Thank you, I am a gentleman. There was also some other conversation, but I only caught the word "speech." I looked round and saw Mr. Wilson, but not Mr. Clark, near the same place. Some one near me said this was strong language.

By defendant's Counsel.—I could have touched both of them if I had chosen; they were just at the doorway when the occurrence took place. Mr. Clark spoke in a very loud tone. I did not see Mrs. Wilson there when Mr. Clark was speaking. I am quite certain Mr. Clark said the words used. I did not hear him say You lie. I did not hear the beginning. The first I heard was, You are a liar and a scoundrel. I am quite sure I was in the verandah, and could have touched either if I had stretched out my hand. When Mr. Clark made use of those words I did not hear Mr. Wilson say, Will you behave yourself, Mr. Clark. All that I heard did not last three minutes, probably only two.

By Plaintiff.—It was after the rehearsal, as the people were going away, that all this took place. I did not see your wife. I do not know her.

Plaintiff here submitted that it was a case for the Sessions. I asked for the defendant's committal.

The Magistrate stated that he would first hear the defence.

Plaintiff.—I still submit that it is a case for the Sessions.

Defendant's counsel then addressed the Bench at some length, contending that the charge was not supported by the section of the Act under which it was brought, and further that from the time the proceedings took place, which occurred on the 11th December, until 14th January no action had been taken in the matter, and during which time the plaintiff confessed that defendant had offered no further violence, although he had frequently seen him. He then called Robert Turnbull, who was sworn. He said—I am Secretary to the Justices of the Peace. I produce proceedings of the Justices for 11th January, marked 10, also those for the meeting 15th March, 1869. This letter also signed Robt. Turnbull, No. 808, also letter of 19th March 1869, No. 155, also letter of 8th January 1870, No. 148, to Mr. Turnbull from Mr. Clark. These documents are correct, as also this resolution of 16th March.

By Plaintiff.—The papers I have put in are mere abstracts of business done. They are not full and official reports.

The Magistrate, after a careful review of the evidence which had been adduced, said that he did not think the case required any very particular comment from him. It was very certain that Mr. Wilson had proved that the defendant had used ungentlemanly language, inasmuch as he had called him a liar and scoundrel. Such words were calculated to intimidate and to produce a breach of the peace. After some further remarks, which tended to show that he regretted the defendant's position, he said he should not think of sending the case before a higher tribunal, and fined defendant in the sum of Rs. 200, or one month's imprisonment.—*Englishman.*

## RITUALISM AND ROME.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

In a remarkable pamphlet, entitled "Why I left the Church of England," the Rev. Edward Husband says: "I am bound with thankfulness to acknowledge that it was *Ritualism that led me to Rome.* This experience is being confirmed daily by the numbers who are seeking admission into the fold. It is in this way that 'Ritualism' is doing good. In making men love the shadow, they soon yearn for the reality; thus paving the way to the gospel of peace which lies before them." In another passage he says:—"I am writing from memory, and consequently under correction, but I do not think that in the twelve 'Catholic Tracts' which I published as an Anglican clergyman, there was doctrine contrary to the belief of the Holy Catholic Church. I merely state this by way of example, and to show how near an Anglican may come to catholicism without being actually Catholic."

We are very glad that this gentleman felt himself bound to make this acknowledgment. While he was treading the way of ritualism, he doubtless cried, out as loud as any—This road leads not to Rome; and was as indignant as any at the contrary allegation made by Protestants. Romanists understand well the meaning of the movement. We have only to look at the thing from the Roman priest's point of view, to appreciate the importance that it has in his eyes. He sees clergymen of the Church of England studiously imitating his ways, his manner of dress, his ceremonies, his use of the cross, his intonations, his ideas, his language, &c. &c. &c., and doing it more and more; and he sees many of them take, one after the other, the final step. And the homage which he thus sees paid to himself and his church, is not paid by ignorant peasants, by savages, by newly-converted heathen, but by men of the most cultivated nation, by clergymen of the Church of England. We believe that ritualism has done more to enearthen Rome and re-animate her sinking confidence than anything besides; and very much doubt that there would have been an Œcumenical Council at this time, if Rome had not been sustained and emboldened by the encouragement thus given.

## THE EMPRESS, AND THE CHIEF RABBI OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Berlin Hebrew paper called "*Hamagid*" contains an interesting article relating to an interview between the Chief Rabbi of Constantinople and the Empress of the French. While the empress was at Constantinople, Count Comondo, a nobleman of the Jewish faith, attended her by her majesty's special request. She received the heads of various religious communities at the French Embassy, and among these were the Chief Rabbi, accompanied by two distinguished members of the Jewish community. He addressed her majesty in the Spanish language as follows:—"I, your servant, the head of the Jewish community, by the grace of my sovereign the Sultan, have the happiness of offering you my homage. I bless you in the name of the God of Israel, who blessed our ancestors, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. May the French empire be always prosperous; and may the throne of the powerful Emperor Napoleon III. be permanent and unshaken. May the imperial house be blessed, and may those blessings with which Queen Esther was crowned rest upon your majesty." The empress was deeply agitated whilst listening to this prayer, which was uttered in the language of her own country; and as the Chief Rabbi spoke she came gradually nearer and nearer to him. When he had concluded she said to him, "How happy I am to find some of my countrymen here!" She asked him the number of Spanish Jews in Turkey, of whom there are 30,000. Then she said, "Do they all speak Spanish?" "Yes, your majesty." "Ah!" said the empress, "how delighted I am."

## THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—It is not forgotten throughout the country that when, a few years ago, certain newspapers exerted their influence on behalf of a Bill in Parliament which will hereafter be considered one of the most conspicuous disgraces of our time, your journal advocated the side of morality and of the most sacred of personal liberties. The occasion was grave, and the *Daily News* understood it, and tried to make it understood by the public, who have a vital interest in the subject.

The occasion is graver now, and I trust you will permit me to explain, in a brief but careful way, what the danger is in which we find our country and everybody in it involved, through the ignorance of most of my countrywomen, the ignorance and carelessness of whole classes of our countrymen, whose duty it is to know better, the apathy of legislators who have permitted the destruction of our most distinctive liberties before their eyes, and the gross prejudices and coarse habits of thought of professional men who have been treated as oracles on a subject on which they are proved mistaken at every turn.

After occasional alarms, once or twice in a generation, about the supposed increase and aggravation of the loathsome disease which is the natural retribution of sexual vice, the case was thought to be so serious, towards the close of the last reign, that measures were privately taken by the Government to ascertain the facts, in regard to the metropolis, with a view to legislation, of which the police system of France was to be the example. Two eminent physicians, if I remember right, were commissioned to investigate and report upon the health of London, as affected directly and indirectly by the disease. The Report ultimately rendered was appalling. After years of more recent observation and inquiry, qualified persons are satisfied that there was much exaggeration at the time, and that the virulence of that class of diseases has since been moderated, as, indeed, it had then declined considerably from what it was in former centuries. The Report was, however, accepted; and the ward of a very small number of physicians was taken without hesitation in regard to the course to be pursued. In order to check the ravage we must have a system like the French—of police and official medical examination, a registration of prostitutes, a licensing of brothels—an importation, in short, into our country, supreme in its privilege of personal liberty, of a system and method which a little patient observation would have shown to be as injurious to the health as it is fatal to the morals of every community which lies under the curse of it. For that time we were saved by the death of the old thing, it being considered impossible for any minister to bring the subject to the notice of a young unmarried queen. For that time we escaped; but the peril has come upon us now, and if we would avert the evils actually awaiting us—the utter loss of the sacredness of person—the corruption of the rising generation of citizens who will find the way of vice made easy, and the dens of vice thrown open to them—and the aggravation of disease attended by factitious horrors which cannot be described—we must exert ourselves to learn the precise position in which we stand, and to face the difficulty and endure the pain of entertaining the subject, and to stir up the legislature—every member of it—to undo the fearful mischief wrought by its carelessness and ignorance during the closing hours of last session.

The whole scheme was not proposed at first. In 1866 an Act was passed to apply the method to certain naval and military stations. It was accepted amidst the general ignorance as a beneficent measure, which would check and ameliorate disease, and protect our soldiers and sailors from the worst consequences of their own license, and amend the health, and possibly the morals and behaviour of the unhappy women who were the first of our countrywomen to undergo the outrage and heart-break (as it truly is to many of them) of personal violation under sanction of law and

[illegible] Bright, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Bulley, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Cash, Mrs. Cowell, Mrs. Crawshay, Mrs. Crosfield, Mary Ould, A. A. Catford, Anne Barber, Miss Hooper, Eliza Hilliard, Julia Wallace, M.D. Crook, Mary Wills, Emily Beaumont, Mrs. Morell Stetting, E. M. Sturge, Florence Nightingale, Elizabeth C. Wolstenholme, Ursula M. Bright, Katherine E. Backhouse, Margaret Lucas, Jane Wigham, Susan A. Pease, Catherine Blackburn, Mary C. Hume-Rothery, K. E. Malleson, Ellis S. Ashworth, Anne Taylor, Lydia J. Jackson, Mrs. Venturi, Lucy Thomas, Miss Anthony, Mary Crudelius, Mrs. Henry Briscoll, Eliza Clark, E. Hannah Ford, M. A. Temple, Mrs. W. Ferguson, Clara Ann Parker, Sarah Fenton, Eliza Thomas, Mary Feast, Betsey Goodson, Mrs. J. P. Whitehead, Caroline H. Ferrell, Mary Steel, Mrs. Stewart, Jane Boyd Henderson, Mrs. Garden, Mrs. Major Greig, Priscilla M'Laren, Margaret Pennington, Eliza Wigham, Mrs. Boucherett, Anne Eliza Fryer, M. C. Jevons, Mary H. Martindale, Lavinia Solly, Lydia Wodehouse, Miss Leonard, Elizabeth Waters, Agnes Mayoh, Elizabeth Drummond, Mary Anne Barton, M. F. England, Mrs. Sarah Mayoh Clow, Margaret Marriott, Lucy Wilson, Margaret Stafford, Mary F. Gough, Eliza Fowes, Rachel C. Wakefield, Mrs. Riddle, Maria Sowarth, Alice Hargreaves, Emma Bryant, Jane Leslie, Ann M'Combie, Harriet Brand.

A Ladies' Association has been formed for the purpose of obtaining the repeal of these obnoxious Acts. The necessity for such an association becomes more urgent from the fact that a society is already in existence for procuring their extension to the women of the whole kingdom.

We earnestly entreat our countrymen, of every class and party, to help us in the difficult and painful task which only a deep sense of duty could have forced us to undertake. We have not entered lightly upon it, nor shall we lightly abandon it, because we believe that in its attainment are involved, not only the personal rights of our sex, but the morality of the nation.

COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Reid. | Mrs. Jacob Bright.
Mrs. Nichol. | Mrs. George Butler.
Miss E. Wolstenholme.

Honorary Secretary.—Mrs. George Butler, 280, Southhill, Park-road, Liverpool.

Treasurer.—Mrs. Jacob Bright, Alderley Edge, Cheshire.

All ladies desirous of joining the Association are requested to sign the above protest, and to return it to the secretary.

* The following is an extract from the evidence given before the Parliamentary Committee:—"Mr. E. K. Parsons, visiting surgeon of the Portsmouth Lock Hospital, was examined by the Committee, and asked (388) whether, if the police by error brought up a really modest woman to the surgeon, mistaking her for a harlot, the woman signs a voluntary paper before the surgeon examines her. He replies: 'Yes, they all sign a voluntary submission, unless sent by order of a magistrate.' The questioner continues (389), 'But a modest woman would decline to sign that paper, would she not?' No, for this reason. The police, believing in the correctness of their own impression (?) say, very well, if you do not sign that you go to the bench. And then the woman says in order to avoid that—Well, I do not mind going into a private room and speaking to Mr. Parsons. And she will sign the voluntary submission." (400.) Question—'Therefore they (really honest women) sign a voluntary submission, under the fear of being taken before the magistrate?' Reply—'Unquestionably.' Mr. Parsons also says (370) that the police are very apt to jump to the conclusion that a woman is a prostitute if they see her out at night."

## THE GUARDS AT WATERLOO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I received, two or three years ago, a little pamphlet from an anonymous friend, entitled, "William Leeke's Replies to Certain Criticisms on his History of Lord Seaton's Regiment, the 52nd Light Infantry, at the Battle of Waterloo," and signed by William Leeke, and addressed to the Editor of the Army and Navy Gazette, by which my attention was first drawn, as far as I can remember, to the controversy as to what share of the glory in the defeat of the last attacking column of the French Imperial Guard in that battle belonged to the brigade of Guards, and what to the 52nd Regiment. Having been myself an officer in the Grenadier Guards, though not in that battle, I took some interest in the question, and recollecting that I knew an old soldier of the regiment who had been in the action referred to, I wrote to him to inquire what information he could give on the subject, and I received the following replies through his son, as he was too ill to write himself, which I intended to have sent to you at the time, as I supposed that they might interest you, but have continually postponed doing so until now, when I hope that they may still be of some service to you. When I entered the regiment I joined first the 3rd battalion, which was then at Dublin, and I had a young soldier of the name of Crutchley allotted to me as batman. He, poor fellow, fell ill, and died soon after of consumption, and during his illness I used to visit him in the hospital and brought him a book to read, and showed him all the attention I was able. A few years after the return of my battalion to London, his mother and father found me out, and came to thank me for the kindness which I had shown to their son, which they had heard of from some of the privates of the regiment, and, on inquiry, I found that he was only a poor hawker of small articles for sale, and that he had five or six children to support. One of these was a daughter whom I got apprenticed to a milliner's by applying to some of my relations, and, by this means, one of my aunts, the late Lady Elizabeth Percival, became acquainted with the family, and when I, afterwards, in the year 1829, fell very ill, and was no longer able to protect them, being a very benevolent lady, out of regard to me, she lodged the whole family, gratuitously, in some vacant out-houses which she had at her residence at Odell, in Bedfordshire. Some years after, on my restoration to health, I visited her at Odell Castle, and I found my former *protége* and his family there; and one morning, when conversing with him at the stabling, knowing that he had been a private in the Guards himself, and at Waterloo, I said to him—"I suppose, Crutchley, that you remember the famous speech of the Duke of Wellington, 'Up, Guards, and at them!'" To my surprise he inquired what I meant: he knew nothing about it; and when I had explained, he cried out eagerly, "No such thing, sir! no such thing! I will tell you how it was. You see, sir, we were in line, and the heavy column of the French Guards were coming up against us, and, as they came up, our officers called out to us 'Reserve your fire, men, reserve your fire,' and our centre kept gradually yielding backwards till our two wings overlapped the head of the French column like a crescent, till at last we began to feel that we were losing the touch, and you know what that is, sir, and so, of our own accord, without waiting for orders, we fired right into them, and immediately, or afterwards, charged, and we killed or took nearly all their officers." It was the recollection of this conversation which made me write to him in 1867, when his son replied—"My father wishes me to say that it was the 3rd battalion he was serving in, under General Maitland. Colonel Miller, my father says, headed his battalion into battle and was killed. My father cannot remember who it was that took his place; but Lord John Townsend was his commanding officer. He remembers being formed in square before the French Guards came on, and also moving forty yards nearer the French, and the French fired grapeshot on the front of the square. Directly after that the French cavalry charged, but still did not break the square. We then went back behind the slope of the hill, and stopped and got into line the best way we could. When we arose the French grenadiers were close upon us, and we fired about a quarter of an hour on them, and became so close to them that we were obliged to charge. Their officers were in front of them, and most of the officers were taken; but the privates retreated, and we followed them, but did not fire any more. My father wishes me to say that he did not go to Cambrai (query, Sambre), as Lord John Townsend gave him leave to come home to be near his family. Sir, my father is very feeble, but what I have wrote is what he can remember." This account differs apparently in some circumstances from what I remember of what Crutchley had told me formerly; but it may be reconcilable with the former, and also with the words attributed to the Duke of Wellington in this matter, for he says, "After we had formed in lines behind the slope the best way we could, 'when we arose' the French grenadiers were close upon us." This may mean, when we arose to the top of the slope; but it may also mean, when we arose, after lying down in line to avoid the fire of the enemy, and this may have been done at the Duke's command, out of Crutchley's hearing. Then his former account refers only to what took place after the brigade had crossed the crest of the slope, and stood for a few minutes in line, the centre yielding as the enemy's column advanced; and so, when the men fired of their own accord, they did not fire one volley and immediately advance, but kept up an irregular firing for about a quarter of an hour. But I think it is pretty evident that it was not this firing alone that drove back the mass of the Imperial Guard, who abandoned their officers, but the flank attack of the 52nd, which, from the smoke and the hurry, Crutchley did not see, they being 300 yards further down the slope.—Hoping that this may contribute some light on the question, and apologising for my dilatoriness, I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

John Percival.

## THE MONEY OF THE NEW YEAR.

(*Economist*, Jan. 1.)

An opinion prevails in some quarters that with the change of the year we shall see also a considerable change in the money market. Enterprise, it is said, is reviving; credit is better; there is a greater opportunity of earning profit, and a greater inclination to attempt to earn profit; and thence it is inferred that the rate of interest will soon rise, and the long stagnation of Lombard street be at an end. And the suggested basis of facts we are inclined to concede. We believe that confidence *is* somewhat greater, and that industry *is* somewhat better remunerated. But we cannot see any reason to draw the desired inference as to the value of money. We fear that for some time to come it will continue much as at present; of course there will be minor modifications, but we see no reason for expecting a great rise now. The cause most relied on is the increase of business, but though business has probably increased (and the impression of many persons in the market is that it has) it cannot, we think, have augmented to any such degree as to tell on the value of money. If business had so augmented it would have shown itself in the usual way in our ordinary statistics. But it has not done so. Thus our exports in the first eleven months of

| | £ |
|---|---|
| 1867 were | 167,231,378 |
| 1868 | 164,824,654 |
| 1869 | 174,450,252 |

and the computed value of our imports for the first ten months was—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| 1867 | 191,345,096 |
| 1868 | 197,536,174 |
| 1869 | 195,480,921 |

showing no increase of serious importance. The extreme accuracy of the Board of Trade tables is indeed not to be depended on, and we are waiting for the improvement which Mr. Lefevre's careful revision promises to give us; but still on large aggregates like this casual errors are too small to be important (beside that they mostly counterbalance one another), and we may therefore accept without doubt the general conclusion that our foreign trade, whether of export or import, has not suddenly augmented, and has not so increased at all as to be likely to raise the value of money. As to our inland trade we used to be utterly in the dark; but now, owing to the publication of the Clearing House returns which

in a review, and the necessity to avoid wearying the general reader by an excess of dry details.—I am, &c.,
JOHN W. S. WYLLIE.
United University Club, Dec. 18.

KHUREETA TO HIS HIGHNESS AMEER SHERE ALI KHAN, WALI OF CABUL, &c.

Your friendly letter communicating the melancholy tidings of your father's death was received by my lamented predecessor, Lord Elgin, with the utmost regret for the loss of so firm and constant an ally of the British Government. You will have learned from my separate letter of the death of the late Viceroy and Governor-General, an event which was preceded by a severe and protracted illness, during which a formal reply to your announcement was necessarily postponed. My separate letter will also have informed you that I have assumed the office of Governor-General, and that I take this early opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your khureeta, in which you intimate your succession to the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, and your desire, as ruler of Afghanistan, to maintain the same friendly relations with the British Government as have heretofore existed. You may rest assured that the British Government participate in this desire, and I sincerely trust that under your rule Afghanistan may possess a strong and united government, and that the good understanding and friendship which prevailed during the lifetime of the late Ameer, your predecessor, may continue to gain strength and stability under your own administration. Moved by a sincere wish for the permanent welfare of your rule and of the people of Afghanistan, I deem it advisable to commend to your careful consideration and attention the words of the late Viceroy, when acknowledging, in his letter of the 3rd July last, the announcement made by the late Ameer of the capture of Herat by storm, under your Highness's leading. I feel that I cannot too strongly press upon your attention the necessity for your taking the utmost care to prevent any of your Highness's officers on the Persian frontier from permitting themselves to be led into any measures or enterprises which could justly give umbrage to Persia. I am confident that your Highness, considering how greatly the interests of yourself and the Afghan people are at stake in this matter, will be solicitous to maintain peace and order on your own frontier, and will countenance no aggression on the part of any persons over whom your Highness's orders have influence.
(Signed) W. DENISON.
December 8, 1863.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—My service in India having commenced at the early age of sixteen, I may not, perhaps, be equal to a competition in classical knowledge with Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie. But without appealing beyond our two letters recently published in your columns (Dec. 17 and 27), I do not see why I should yield to him in logic, history, or international law. If the annals of modern Europe formed part of the curriculum at Trinity College, Oxford, he ought to have learned that his blame should be cast upon the Polish nation, not upon me, for the "dog-Latin"—if there is any—in the term "liberum veto."

"Pamphleteer," "sour grapes," "hocuspocus" "mares'-nests," "Major Bell's fertile imagination," "still grosser absurdity" "laughable suspicions," "he spurns the dull world of reason and common sense," "he soars aloft into a Nephelococcygia filled with unsubstantial phantoms of his own creation;" such are the familiar squibs and crackers launched against me by Mr. Wyllie, very similar in weight and value to the blank ammunition of his original articles. Strip his reply to me of these harmless fireworks, of the assertions he does not attempt to support by argumentative or documentary proof, and of exaggerated and unauthenticated representations of my views, and the residuum vanishes in smoke. For instance, he says that "make out the Afghans people as fierce as old maids and as law-loving as fundholders." When and where did I say anything like this? How completely Mr. Wyllie misapprehends the case against the Calcutta Foreign-office. It was because the old Ameer Dost Mohammed knew that the Afghans were neither "demure" nor "law-loving," because he was anxious to save his family and his country from the horror of civil war, that he publicly nominated his heir and successor, had the nomination recorded in a treaty of perpetual friendship, and on the death of the first heir apparent, formally notified a second nomination. When the crisis, however, arrived, which the old Ameer had foreseen—the first succession in a new dynasty—when good faith and good policy both called for prompt and cordial recognition, the praiseworthy efforts of our Mussulman loyalty were nullified by the dubious and dilatory procedure of the authorities at Calcutta. But, says Mr. Wyllie, Major Bell does not "quite understand the Treaty of 1855." And here I must quote a whole sentence from Mr. Wyllie's letter to show how he maltreats my argument:—"Major Bell's contention is that our 'perpetual peace and friendship' applied personally to Gholam Hyder in the first instance, and upon Gholam Hyder's demise to Sher Ali; so that when Dost Mohammed died the Indian Government had no alternative, let the national will of Afghanistan be what it might, but instantly to declare for Sher Ali's succession, and to maintain the same against all comers *coute qui coute*." Having imputed "dog-Latin" to me, he now imposes upon me a piece of bad French. But where and when did I set aside "the national will of Afghanistan?" Where and when did I say that we should have "maintained Sher Ali's succession against all comers?" My contention is that Sher Ali, the heir apparent, having announced his peaceful installation, and the national will being clearly in his favour,—for, in Mr. Wyllie's own words (*Fortnightly Review*, p. 587) "the acknowledgment of all men, including his own brethren, had been in the first instance accorded to his accession,"—the moral support of his powerful and enlightened neighbour ought to have been given to the cause of law and order by the early and emphatic recognition of the regularly appointed successor.

Lord Lawrence," says Mr. Wyllie—and I am sorry to learn from it—has assured me that the personal application discovered and fought for by Major Bell exists only in that writer's fertile imagination." With a solemnly recorded treaty on my side, I cannot submit to the summary contradiction which Mr. Wyllie communicates. I must still contend "that our 'perpetual peace and friendship' applied personally to Gholam Hyder in the first instance, and, upon Gholam Hyder's demise, to Sher Ali." I "discovered" this personal application in the treaty of 1855, which is concluded by "Gholam Hyder, heir apparent, as the representative of Ameer Dost Mohammed Khan, and in person on his own account as heir apparent."

"Arguments by analogy," says Mr. Wyllie, "are generally fallacious." Those who rely upon analogies for arguments are certainly liable to fall into error. But when an analogy approaches a very close parallel, it forms a legitimate and very striking illustration of reasoning, and in legal or international questions may sometimes decide a principle or establish a precedent. I still maintain that the case of Sher Ali's succession to his father, and the supposed case of the Prince Imperial's succession to the French Emperor, are identical and undistinguishable; nor do I think that your readers will attribute to the comparison of Mr. Wyllie's round assertion that they "differ *toto cælo*," without the specification of a single point of difference. Nor do I fear that much weight will be given to Mr. Wyllie's plea that although "to postpone the Prince Imperial's recognition might be a manifestation of unfriendliness, it was not an unfriendly act not in any way be twisted into interference with the affairs of France." The person of the Sovereign and the continuance of his dynasty, are, of course, not included among "the affairs" of any country. I am not surprised to find that Mr. Wyllie has brought over that doctrine from the Calcutta Foreign-office, but I doubt whether it will find acceptance with Lord Clarendon or the Duke of Argyll.

Mr. Wyllie is right in remarking that I have a bad opinion of the Calcutta Foreign-office. In giving some reasons for that bad opinion elsewhere; in exposing some of the errors of an irresponsible professional Government, I am unconscious having ever employed any term equivalent to that of "Machiavellian villany," which he attributes to me. On the present occasion, I have great pleasure in commending the Calcutta Foreign-office, and in withdrawing the suspicions which I entertained as to the wording of the letter of recognition addressed to the Ameer Sher Ali. My suspisions were due solely to want of information, and I am glad at least that they elicited from Mr. Wyllie the interesting document he has laid before us. Although I did not give credit to the Calcutta Foreign-office for the caution and consideration that are conspicuous in that letter, I anticipated ("Oxus and Indus," p. 11) the possibility of its "containing some judiciously evasive apology for the delay—attributing it, let us say, to Lord Elgin's illness and death." And this is exactly the tenor of the letter, while Mr. Wyllie tells us that it was in fact an "evasive apology," for he "specifically disavows" the "accidental" plea and "bases the defence of Lord Elgin's Government," for the delay in recognising Sher Ali, "on policy alone." I suggested also ("Oxus and Indus," p. 10) that we were indebted for the recognition of Sher Ali, even at the eleventh hour, to the good sense and sound judgment of Sir William Denison. I cannot sufficiently admire the modesty that prevents Mr. Wyllie from calling the despatches "illustrative of British policy in Central Asia," anything more than "the work of my" (his) "own hands." Whatever may have been the share he took in the preparation of the letter recognising Sher Ali—whether he transcribed it with "his own hands" from the pencilled notes of Sir William Denison, or whether he submitted his own draft for the corrections and instructions of the Viceroy—he may well be satisfied to have had any part in making amends for the contemptuous negligence or the miserable "waiting game"—unworthy to be called a policy—that preceded Sir William Denison's arrival.—I remain, &c.
EVANS BELL.

## THE OXFORD AND HARVARD BOAT-RACE.

THE following statement has been forwarded to *The Times* for publication:—

"We have often been tempted by the mistakes and misrepresentations in many of the published accounts of the Oxford and Harvard boat-race to unite in a statement for the purpose of correcting the errors. But we thought that good taste, as well as good judgment, prescribed to us a rule of silence. We observe that *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for this month contains an article entitled 'The University Rowing Match,' the writer of which seems to speak as by our authority. Styling himself the 'Secretary' of the Harvard Four, he professes to 'put the story in the light in which it is regarded by the actors themselves.'

"As we do not wish to be thought to have broken our rule of silence, we feel obliged to say that that article was not submitted to any of us, nor were we consulted at all in the matter. We are, therefore, in no way responsible for the fact that an article on the subject has appeared, or for the statements contained therein, as we are not for any statements made elsewhere, whether printed or oral, whether and with or without an appearance of authority.

"We think we have a right to abstain from specifying any errors, for, were we to do so, we should allow ourselves to be drawn into the very course we have avoided, by the mere fact that a writer has, without authority, seemed to speak for us. We trust and presume that the writer did not intend to give the impression that he spoke in our behalf, and that the sentence from which we quote bears a construction stronger than he was aware of.

"Finally, we wish to say that we received the best of treatment from the English people, and were fairly beaten in the race.

"The only member of the crew who does not sign this paper, Mr. Simmons, is in Europe, and we have not had time to procure his signature.

"Jos. S. FAY, Jun., "F. O. LYMAN,
"A. P. LORING, "A. BURNHAM.
"Cambridge, Dec. 8, 1869."

## THE CATASTROPHE AT THE BRISTOL THEATRE.

(*Western Daily Press.*)

ONE of the most tragic and terrible catastrophes it has ever fallen to our lot to chronicle, and by which eighteen poor creatures were, at a few moments' warning, hurried into eternity, took place on Monday night (Dec. 27) at the New Theatre in Park-row. Nothing so dreadful in the way of accidents has happened in Bristol for many years, and when the news was spread through the city it caused a consternation among all classes which cannot be described. Boxing-night is a great night at our local theatre, and all parts of the house are generally crowded to witness the new Christmas pantomime. This year was no exception to the rule. Mr. Chute having issued an attractive programme, thousands flocked as usual to witness the performance. The day was a general holiday; many of the poorer classes had been for weeks saving up their money to enjoy a little recreation at this Christmas tide. The pantomime was "Robinson Crusoe," and it was only the second night of its performance. On Christmas-eve, when the piece was produced, there was a moderate attendance. Boxing-night, however, has attractions of its own, and a great multitude of persons found their way to the theatre, eager and anxious to witness the entertainment provided for them. It will easily be guessed that the greatest pressure was to what are called the "popular parts" of the house—viz., the pit and gallery; and it was to the unfortunate persons whose destination was to one of those parts that the terrible calamity took place. The entrance to the pit and gallery is down a passage about twenty feet wide leading from Park-row. There is a steep gradient from the level of the road, and at the bottom of the passage there is a sharp turning leading at right angles to the gallery on the left. The door to the pit is situated also on the left-hand side, but about two feet higher up, and consequently nearer the roadway. It is of course impossible to compute the exact number of persons in the passage, but it is stated by several policemen who were near the spot that nearly 2,000 persons were endeavouring to gain admission either to the pit or gallery—the crowd extending some distance into the roadway. People, in fact, had begun to assemble a long time before the hour named on the bills for opening the doors, and as early as six o'clock the passage was filled with an eager mass of persons waiting to gain admission. As the minutes were on the crowd grew denser, and the pressure from the outside packed the mass in the passage closer and closer together. There were six policemen stationed on the spot, whose duty, we presume, was simply to keep order, and not to interfere with the ingress or egress of anybody. At half-past six the doors were opened, and there was immediately a rush. Those behind pushed forward, heedless of the cries of those in front of them. An eye-witness describes the scene as being very dreadful. Women and children were screaming for help, and even strong men seemed powerless to act. The tide behind was too strong to be resisted. Those behind called "Forward!" but in vain those in front called "Back!" They might as well have appealed to the waves to stay their progress. The momentarily gathering crowd outside ignorant, of course, of the imminent danger of those packed in the passage—pressed on with all their energy. Things at this juncture looked ugly enough, when a new alarm arose. Some one, desirous of restraining the impetuous advance of those behind, called out "Fire!" A panic was the result. Men, women, and children immediately made a frantic effort to drive back those coming in. In consequence of this movement a woman, about fifty years of age, fell down, and others fell upon her. The crowd began to sway backwards and forwards, and those who were down were trampled upon. The scene now was a most terrible one. Screams and moans rent the air. Cries for assistance were made in vain. People were pushed down and trampled under foot, and when once down it was almost impossible to recover their footing. One stalwart man assured us that he was on his back for nearly a quarter of an hour, and that when by almost superhuman exertions he managed to escape with his life, it was to find the body of a boy beneath him, whom he believed to be dead. Another person in the crowd describes the scene as calculated to paralyse the nerves of the boldest. He was struggling for half an hour, and saw many persons go down, but was unable to render them the slightest help. The police did all they could to keep any more people from entering the passage directly they became aware of the critical situation of affairs; and after the lapse of a little time they were enabled to rescue several who were in a fainting condition. But as soon as the crowd had to some extent cleared away a sad spectacle met the view. Bodies were lying about the passage in various spots. A boy named Charles Talbot, living at South Green-street, Hotwell-road, was the first rescued, and he was found to be very seriously injured. He was taken to the shop of a chemist, who considered him in a dangerous condition, and advised his immediate removal to the infirmary. He was taken to that institution, but died soon after his admission. In the meantime other bodies were picked up, and information was sent off to Inspector Thatcher, at the Clifton police station, who at once recognising the urgency of decisive measures, got together all the men he could, telegraphed to the central for an additional supply, and himself hurried at once to the scene of the catastrophe. Superintendent Handcock and about 60 or 70 policemen were soon in attendance, and they at once drew a cordon round the entrance to the passage, thus preventing any one from getting admission. Meanwhile a number of bodies had been removed, and it was found that fourteen were quite dead. Most of them were persons varying in age from 15 to 30. The bodies of all these were laid out in the lower refreshment room of the theatre, and no one except the representatives of the press were permitted to see them. Eight persons, whose condition appeared to be very precarious, were taken instantly to the infirmary, where every attention was paid them. There, however, one died after the treatment, and died after they had been only a short time in the institution. Medical aid was also procured at the theatre, and Dr. H. R. Dew, Mr. Dobson, and Mr. James were at once sent for. They rendered very valuable assistance in giving directions, but their efforts to restore animation to the fourteen poor creatures who were picked up for dead were quite unavailing. The intelligence flew with the proverbial rapidity of ill news, and thousands of people wended their way to Park-row, to learn for themselves the true particulars of the tragic event. The news was carried to the Colston-hall, to the Victoria-rooms, and other places of entertainment, and created amongst those who heard it a profound sensation. The crowd outside the theatre became very large, and the police had to be very determined in keeping back the many who were anxious to ascertain if any of their relatives had been in any way injured. People who knew that their friends had left home with the intention of going to the theatre betrayed an agonising and painful interest. Women, wild with excitement and fear, begged and entreated for permission to view the dead bodies, but with a stern sense of duty that permission was in every case denied. The scene outside the infirmary was equally painful. People, breathless with running, rushed up to the doors, and gave incoherent descriptions of their friends. The body of one lad was identified and removed to his home; but at a late hour none of the others had been recognised. The particulars of the melancholy disaster were noised throughout the city, and many and various rumours were given. A sadder event it rarely comes within the province of the journalist to chronicle. Here were nearly a score of people, leaving home full of life and happiness to make merry at this festive season of the year, and now they are all laid out in the dead-house awaiting the coroner's inquest. Of that crowd of eager sightseers who went to see the pantomime eighteen—mostly in the humbler walks of life—were sacrificed. As soon as the bodies had been rescued from the crowd, they were laid out in the lower refreshment room, and a piece of paper with a number written on it was attached to each.

Several eye-witnesses have given different versions of the melancholy affair. It would seem, however, from the testimony of one who was himself trampled on, that an immense crowd had assembled from an early hour in front of the theatre, and that for a considerable time there appeared to be no apprehension of anything serious occurring. At length, however, symptoms of impatience began to manifest themselves amongst the crowd, till by-and-by our informant, a gentleman residing in Bedminster, who had gone to the theatre with two of his daughters, was suddenly separated from them and trampled under foot, although, happily, he escaped without any serious injuries; and his daughters were fortunate enough to get away uninjured except in the case of one, whose shoulder was slightly bruised. He was unable to give any idea as to the origin of the disaster, but he believed that a poor boy who was beneath him was amongst the victims trampled to death, and that he himself lay on the ground for upwards of an hour. He thinks there were between 2,000 and 3,000 persons in the crowd, but he was so confused in consequence of the narrow escape he had, that he could give no further details of the catastrophe.

Another "Eye-Witness" writes as follows:—'Long before the doors were opened the avenue was crowded with a seething mass of holiday folk, bent upon witnessing the pantomime. All seemed in the happiest of moods, and good-natured jokes passed freely, and were courteously received. This continued until about twenty minutes to seven, when the gallery door was opened. About half-a-dozen persons may be admitted by this door at one time. The rush upon the opening was terrific. Stalwart men struggled to get forward, and women and children screamed with fear. Then a cry of "Fire!" was heard, and a confusion ensued which resulted in the frightful scene. I seemed to see what I could hear, that the first to fall was a somewhat elderly woman. Several boys followed and then men. The screams of the fallen were heartrending, and little did those who heard them imagine as they passed on to the scene of fun and merriment that they were in many cases the death-throes of others who had a few minutes before participated in the cheerful conversation that beguiled the time of waiting. Loud shouts were heard from those in the midst of the excitement that the crowd should keep back as much as possible as several persons had fallen, but the din and clamour was too great for the bulk of the crowd to hear the warning, and many of them passed on, not even knowing, apparently, that anything serious had happened. I was standing seven or eight feet from the fallen, and in safety to myself, as well as to assist the poor helpless ones on the ground, I laboured as hard as I could to keep the crowd back, but all my efforts were unavailing. On rushed the crowd, and I was carried like a straw in a stream to the bottom of the avenue. Being against the wall on the right-hand side, I was able to let the crowd pass on, whilst I remained in the corner at the bottom. It was evident all this time that the deadly work was going on, and when the place was comparatively clear it manifested itself in an alarming manner. There lay men, women, and children, torn and bleeding, and covered with dust. The sight was sickening, and many a stout man's heart failed him as he looked upon the dying and the dead. The members of the police, with the assistance of others, did all they could to alleviate the sufferings of the injured, but a considerable time elapsed before the injured and the dead bodies could be removed from the scene.'

Another person who was in the crowd says: 'I was near the entrance to the avenue, and the pressure from behind lifted me off my feet, so that I could move neither backward nor forward. Some one near me, apparently repeating what he had been told by those further down the avenue, said the theatre was on fire, and the crowd seemed to move a little way upwards as if people were coming out, and the pressure from those in the rear being the heavier, we were again driven forward. Several persons called out that a woman was down. There was a great deal of confusion and noise as usual in a crowd of the kind. Men were shouting and women shrieking; but it seemed to me at this time that there was generally no danger apprehended, and many passed into the house without knowing that any accident at all had occurred. I tried to get out of the crowd, but it was an impossibility; and by this time the groans and cries that came from the bottom of the avenue indicated that something serious had taken place. One young man near the pit door shouted, "For Heaven's sake keep back;" the rest of what he said was nearly lost in the noise, but I thought it was that he was standing upon some one. Just below me a woman had fainted; but whether she fell down or not I could not say. Several people in front of me were lifted off their feet, and I did not see any more of her. I was driven up against the wall, and with much exertion managed to make my way out. Though I knew from what I had seen that something very serious had occurred, I had no idea that it was anything like what it proved to be. Half an hour afterwards I learned the true extent of the disaster.'

LATEST PARTICULARS.

There are very few additional particulars to add to those already recorded of the terrible accident which on Monday night so suddenly deprived 18 men, women, and children of life. There is no doubt that the calamity was caused by the pressure of those on outside; but the same amount of crushing would doubtless have failed to produce the same disastrous effects had the crowd been pushing up instead of down a rather steep decline. The following is a correct list of the killed:—Joseph Smith, 15 years of age, 9, Phœnix-street, Barton-hill. Charles Prinn, 17 years of age, Mill-lane, Bedminster. Mary Ellen Sherwood, 16, domestic servant, of 10, Alfred-hill. John Merchant, aged 18, of St. James's-back. Eliza Lucas, aged 18, of 2, Marsh-lane, St. Philip's. Patrick Donovan, aged 17, of 1, Jacob-street, St. Philip's. Alfred William Kow, aged 18, of 11, Clarke-street, Philip-street, Bedminster. Thomas Pearson, aged about 21, shopman to Mr. Seth Thomas, glass and china dealer, of Highstreet. Pearson had only been in Bristol about a fortnight. He is a native of Blackpool, near Liverpool. George Potter, of Samuel Potter, of Mead-lane, Bedminster. Samuel Hill, aged 13, of 21, Lamb-street, St. Jude's. Ellen Jones, aged 15, daughter of James Jones, carrier between Bristol and Weston-super-Mare, of Regent-street, Weston. Sarah Ann Gilby, of West-street, Bedminster. A middle-aged man, named Vining, of 41, Stanley-street, Easton-road. William Aldon, assistant to Mr. Thomas, High-street. Catherine Brewer, aged 16, Kingsland-road, St. Philips. Alfred Talbot, aged 10, Hotwells. John Davies, aged 13, 19, Castleditch. Elizabeth Hall, aged 59, Croft's-end, St. George's, Gloucestershire.

An inquest is to be opened on the bodies yesterday afternoon, before the city coroner, Mr. H. S. Wasborough, at the Griffin Inn, Griffin-street. In opening the proceedings, the coroner said the jury had been called together to inquire into one of the most lamentable catastrophes that had happened in the city for a great number of years; indeed, he did not recollect such an one, involving as it did the deaths of no less than 18 persons. The circumstances under which the deaths took place were most melancholy, because every one of those persons must have left home in good health, expecting an evening's enjoyment, and they were trodden upon by their fellow pleasure-seekers. He believed that the circumstances under which the panic took place were hardly known, but they would be investigated, as he did not mean to close the inquiry that day. He was informed that a woman running down the slope fell; others fell over her, and the mass behind swept over the unfortunate people like a huge wave, leaving them dead behind. There was a considerable declivity leading to the pit and gallery entrance to the theatre. Now, whether there was any blame attached to any one they could not say. There was a great deal of excitement in the city, but that was probably owing to the number of persons who had fallen victims to the catastrophe. As a matter of course, every one must feel sympathy for those who had lost their relatives or friends, but the jury would have to look at the matter apart from any feeling of that kind. He purposed to have the bodies identified, and then adjourn the inquest till Thursday, and in the meantime every inquiry, and every investigation would be made.

The jury then proceeded to view the bodies, and evidence of identity having been given the inquiry was further adjourned till Thursday.

## ADVERTISEMENTS OF THE PERIOD.

HERE are three additional specimens from the London papers:

CHARLIE, my dear boy—Why, oh why did you not meet my sister at the Cattle Show as desired? She anxiously and hopefully watched for you by the Model House covered with ——'s Flexible Roofing, but in vain. Can you deceive her longer? If you are determined to go abroad, let me advise you, as one of our family, to take some of that Flexible Roofing (it's only a penny per foot), so that you can, if needed, erect a cot for yourself, and eventually receive dearest Laura as you promised. Time is perfectly writing. It impossible to see us again before your departure, use this medium to acquaint us of your intentions, which we believed to be both honourable and matrimonial,—From your old college chum,—HORACE.

DARLING CHARLIE.—Oh! that I could cease to love you, but, alas! it is impossible. Did I not entreat you to meet me at the Cattle Show by ——'s Flexible Roofing Stand? Yes, but in vain!! Pray see my brother's advice to you in to-day's "Daily News" and "Standard," and try to act thereby, so that I can still

M***D.—I shall not return unless you promise not to go to that Grocer's again; no excuse will satisfy, as you can get better Cognac Brandy for 2s. 9d. a bottle, at —— corner of —— street and —— street, than what you pay 2s. 10d. for, and you need not be seen lugging empty bottles, as they do not charge for bottles.

## THE M.P. IN CHATHAM PRISON.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA is evidently not without his share of Irish wit, as the following suggestion that he should be allowed to kill two birds with one stone next session will show. His modesty and piety, too, appear worthy of his taste for humour. The *Flag of Ireland* publishes a letter from him in reference to his return for Tipperary, closing thus:—"The chairman of the directors of the convict prison gave us a special visit on Saturday, and he gave me permission to write to Mr. Gladstone. I intend suggesting to him the propriety of removing me to Millbank Prison. Those lodgings are within view of the Parliament House, and if he complies I will be able to do my bit of oakum and my bit of Parliamentary business with more convenience. I may offer him a suggestion, too, towards having the Tenant-right Bill regulate the rents according to Griffith's Poor Law Valuation, and no eviction except for non-payment of this rent. But I do not mean to make light of the honour or the compliment paid me, if it be true, I would duly acknowledge it if allowed. But 'Gallant Tip' might easily find a worthier representative among the prisoners. Selecting me for the honour is only of a piece with fortune's making a foot-ball of me through life. One time dashing me to the ground and trampling upon me with her pretty little feet, and another time hitting me a kick that sends me spinning as high as the old woman that lived in the blanket. If these words are unparliamentary, I have placed them where the directors can easily scratch them out. I have read the poem, page 10, about the Faith and Dr. Cullen. It coincides just with my own ideas on the matter. Good-by governor, and fond remembrance to all.—Yours ever faithfully, JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN ROSSA."—*Globe.*

## NOTICES.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.
TO MERCHANTS, BAZAAR AND STOREKEEPERS, &c.
The largest Manufactory in Europe for all descriptions of Fancy Leather Works in all Colours.
Several New Patterns in Sporting Goods, Dog Collars from 3s. per dozen, Plated Watch Guards, Dog Leaders, Purses, Letter Cases, Bags, Leggings, Gaiters, Sporting Pouch, &c.
SEND FIVE POUNDS FOR ONE OF OUR COMPLETE SAMPLES OF VARIOUS GOODS.
A. DAVIS & Co.,
14, Strand, London.

BREAKFAST.
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.
The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ½lb. ¼lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

BENSON'S

| WATCHES Of all kinds | CLOCKS Of all kinds. | GOLDJEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs |
|---|---|---|
| LEVER. | DRAWING-ROOM. | BRACELETS. |
| HORIZONTAL. | DINING-ROOM. | BROOCHES. |
| CHRONOMETER. | CARRIAGE. | EAR-RINGS. |
| KEYLESS. | CHURCH. | LOCKETS. |
| CHRONOGRAPH. | HALL AND SHOP. | NECKLACES. |

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 20, and 35 Guineas' SILVER " " 5, 7, 11, and 20 "
Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.
ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;
Or, if preferred, to H. S. KING & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
17 and 18, Pock's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.
This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its pleasant and agreeable flavour and mild effect.
N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.
Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.
In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

## BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
The current rates of Exchange are:—

| | Per Rupee. |
|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | 1s. 11 3/4d. &c. |
| " 3 do. | 1s. 11 9/16d. do. |
| " 1 do. | 1s. 11 7/16d. do. |
| " demand | 1s. 11 3/8d. do. |
| On Scotland do. | 1c. 11 3/8d. do. |
| On Ireland do. | |
| On Paris do. | 1s. 11 1/4d. do. |
| Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. | 1s. 11 1/4d. do. |

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 10th January 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed and Paid-up Capital | £3,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £60,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. {The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee. |
| Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore. |

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months' sight:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | do. | 1/11 13/16 | per Rupee. |
| 3 | do. | 1/11 11/16 | " |
| 2 | do. | 1/11 9/16 | " |
| 1 | do. | 1/11 1/2 | " |
| On demand | | 1/11 7/16 | " |
| On Scotland | | 1/11 3/16 | " |
| Circular Notes payable throughout Europe | | 1/11 3/8 | " |

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balance of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Do. | 6 | do. 4 |
| Do. | 12 | do. 5 |
| Do. | 24 | do. 6 |

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for commissions without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies regarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a second-hand BROUGHAM, HORSE, HARNESS, &c., complete. Price Rs. 900. Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co.
23 Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

## PREMIUM PLOMBS.

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| SUPER OVERLAND, from bulk, per lb. | 1 4 | 1 8 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful
ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
manufactured by
WARWICK FRERES, NICE.
Comprehending

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Frangipanni, | Marechale, | Portugal, |
| Gemanium, | Millefleurs, | Reine des Alpes, |
| Heliotrope, | Mousseline, | Rose, |
| Jasmin | Patchouli, | Violet, |

unequalled for
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| Bottles of 1 imperial Pint, each | 2 12 | 3 0 |
| Do. Do. per dozen | 30 0 | 33 0 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, with Shaft and Pole for a pair of Horses.
A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, and open sides with Shafts and Pole.
A few palanquin-shaped OFFICE SHIGRAMS, with Lamps, &c., &c.
FISHING TACKLES of DIFFERENT VARIETIES
A few Mahogany Cases containing the above completely fitted with requisite Apparatus.
GARDEN SEEDS FROM THE CAPE & ENGLAND.
THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has still on hand some of the remainder consignment of GARDEN SEEDS, in excellent condition; among the varieties are these:—White Knole Kole, White and Red Drum Head Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Parsley, Stone Leek, &c., &c.
N. B.—A few packets of Garden Seeds, of 37 varieties, from England, also on sale.
BIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:
A set of very neat and plain carriage harness plated on white metal.
The property of a Gentleman.
A second-hand English-built Hansom Cab by Robson & Co.
A ditto single-seat phaeton.
Just Landed.
A very handsome English-built four seated open carriage with moveable glass-shutters by W. Kinross for one and pair of horses.
The property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.
A second-hand cab-buggy with serviceable bay English horse and harness complete.
Just Landed.
A very neat single seat miniature Brougham for a single horse with lamps and shaft by New London and Liverpool.
The above Brougham is expressly built to order for India and is very useful for office work.
Just Landed ex Rajpoot.
A first-rate English-built light buggy with shifting body, by Bennett and Botwood, Jewin, England.
A very handsome dog cart with ditto by ditto
A very handsome shigram with double Venetians painted dark blue and lining with silk by Dark of London.
A ditto mail phaeton by Kinross.
The Property of a Gentleman.
A second-hand English-built light four-seated open carriage with moveable glass shutters.
A second-hand hansom cab.
Also,
A nearly new hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Grant and Son.
Just landed ex Malabar.
A Mahogany square Piano, by Broadwood & Sons.
To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.
Also
A new English-built cab, buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.
The property of a Gentleman.
A second-hand light Malvern, dog-cart.
A hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Hinkson